MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

Saturday June 16th 1917

The Pacific Ocean Triangle

Side-Stepping Civil War

China and Republicanism

By T. R. Jernigan

The Gilbert Reid Case

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. I No. 2

Published by Millard Publishing Company, Inc., 112 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China.

01-037

Correct HOTPOINT PRICES

For the protection of our foreign customers, we are here listing the correct retail prices at which HOTPOINT Irons, Cooking Utensils and Heating Devices should be sold by our dealers in Shanghai:

ARTICLES	PRICES (MEXICAN)
Hotpoint Electric Irons, for either 110 or 220 volts	$7.60
Hotpoint Electric Irons, voltage adjustable for both	8.75
Hotpoint Electric Coffee Percolator, 6-cup, aluminum	12.75
Hotpoint Electric Coffee Percolator, 6-cup, nickeled copper	18.00
Hotpoint Electric Coffee Percolator, Grecian urn type	36.50
Hotpoint Electric Coffee Percolator, Colonial type	25.00
Hotpoint Electric Chafing Dish (you should see this demonstrated)	28.00
Hotpoint Electric Grill (round type)	11.50
Hotpoint Electric Grill (rectangular)	11.00
Hotpoint Electric Hot plate (disc stove) 6 in	11.00
Hotpoint Electric Radiant Stove	9.50
Hotpoint Electric Toaster	8.50
Hotpoint Electric Hot pad (flexible) better than Hot water bottle)	15.00
Hotpoint Electric Hot pad (round)	11.50

A copy of this announcement has been sent to all our dealers and no higher prices should be asked.

Customers finding dealers charging higher prices will confer a favor by informing us the dealers' names.

AMERICAN SALES CORPORATION

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS,

North China Ins. Bldg.—Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads

Telephone No. 1437.

G. S. MORSE—General Manager.

Chinese-American Company

Boston, Mass U. S. A.

Principal Office in Chna

1 A JINKEE ROAD SHANGHAI.
and also
No. 2 Heath Mansions, Hankow.
Fong Tchar Yuan, Peking.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

The American Rolling Mill Company's Armco Iron Products.

The Loomis-Manning Filter Systems.

Cummings Ship Instruments.

Peace Dale Company's Fine Woollens

Tropical Paint Company's Celebrated Paints.

Marden, Orth Hastings Company's, Dyes and Chemicals

Special Agents for China for

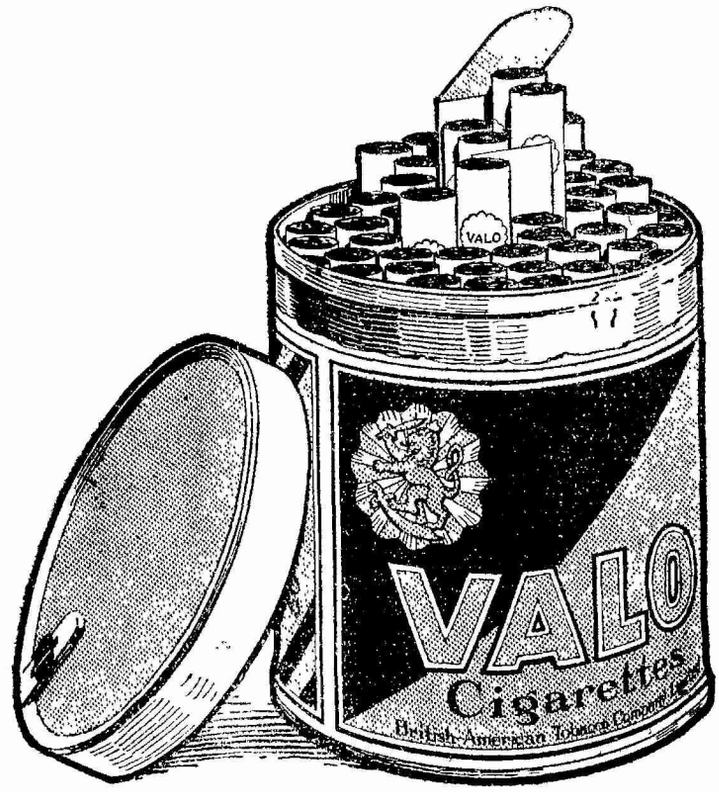
American Car and Foundry Export Company.

Cable Address CHIAM

CODES

A.B.C. Edition Western Union
A.B.C. Edition-Rev. Western Union-Imp.
Bentley's Private Codes
Meyers Atlantic Cotton.

01-039



When it comes to a Virginia Cigarette, perhaps you would like something a bit different.

Well, here is "VALO."

It is different.

"VALO" has a little different flavor, a little different size, a little different packing.

"VALO" is different—it is refreshing.

British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

01-040

MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME I　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1917　　NUMBER 2.

Contents

Editorial paragraphs	T.F.M.	1
General Articles		
The Gilbert Reid Case	T.F.M.	7
China and Republicanism	T. R. Jernigan	7
Judge Lobingier's Decision in the Reid Case		9
News Summary of the Week		11
President Wilson's Message to Russia		12
Far Eastern Press Opinion		13
Men and Events		14
Women's Work		17
The Theatres		
Review of "The Outcast" and "Jerry"	T.F.M.	18
Financial and Commercial		
Shortage in World's Wheat Crop		20
The Shanghai Stock Exchange		21
The Share Market		25
New Books and Publications		
Democracy and Education	M.L.P.	28

AMERICANS who live out of their own country will feel a deep interest in means that are being taken to bring about a synchronism of the foreign policy of the Government with reference to America's modern position in the world. These questions are being considered at conferences held at the national capital, where men of presumed qualifications to discuss them are given opportunity to express their views; it seems that a body known as a Foreign Affairs Commission has been organized to gather information relating to these matters, that is part of the whole scheme for national preparedness and defence. Nothing that will be considered by this Commission is, I take it, of more fundamental importance to the United States than to try to discover a way whereby the problem of the Pacific will develop sympathetically with American political ideals and American economic progress, and to make these harmonize with international equity. Reduced to more definite terms, this means the evolution of the triangle composed by China, Japan and the United States, the three principal nations enclosing the north Pacific Ocean. According to reports by Japanese news services, and published in Japan, this subject already is being given attention at the conferences. Professor Stanley Hornbeck of Wisconsin University, author of "Contemporary Politics in the Far East," has appeared before the Commission and, as reported by Japanese services, stated his opinion that the United States should at this juncture take an active part in assisting China, by loans and other means. He pointed out that the revolution in Russia and entrance of America into the war have caused a fundamental shift of the international balance of power in the Far East, making it possible for the United States powerfully to influence the course of events here. Many newspapers in America, and other prominent men, are using the same or similar arguments.

I AGREE with Professor Hornbeck's quoted opinions, which accord with thoughts I have frequently expressed in the past, and which I have taken recent occasion to emphasize in representing the situation in this part of the world to influential persons in America. By a combination of events and circumstances which hardly could have been predicted or foreseen, a condition has come about making it possible, (and I contend that it is desirable also), for the United States to take a leading part in shaping Eastern affairs. The conditions, for instance, which for a while gave Japan almost predominating strength in this region, and also which have given inclination to the policies of European Powers toward China, are falling away, and are being replaced with other conditions that enhance, both

now and hereafter, the influence of America. There is no doubt that the entrance of America on the side of the Allies came at a time when the reinforcement, in material and morale, was needed. Steps were at once taken, when the United States declared that a state of war existed with Germany, by Great Britain, France and other nations in the Allied group, to engage America actively in the war, and to bring about a coordination of American financial reserves and economic resources with those of the Allies. Missions composed of eminent statesmen of England, France and Italy were sent to America, for the purpose of explaining to the United States Government the true state of those nations, and the real purposes for which they desire to continue the war. It appears that these missions had considerable approval, and succeeded in making arrangements for an extensive cooperation of America with the Allies.

WE are not privy to the lengthy discussions whereby Mr. Balfour and his confreres induced President Wilson and his Administration to agree to make common cause (if indeed this has been done yet) with the Allies; but it requires no great use of the imagination to comprehend what has occurred. Such a course involves a complete overturn of American tradition and foreign policy, a step which once taken never can be retraced. It amounts to an undertaking by the United States to act directly in the solution of distinctly European questions—for to lend aid to the Allies means to help them in settling fundamental European problems to their satisfaction, and if possible in their favor. It means that the United States must take sides on such issues as whether Alsace and Lorraine will be detached from Germany and re-annexed to France; whether Belgium shall be indemnified; how the Austro-Italian boundary will be adjusted; what will be done about Poland, Serbia and Roumania; the ultimate fate of Turkey, and the control of the Dardanelles. Once fully committed to the war on the side of the Allies, the United States cannot make peace while any of these questions are not to their satisfaction, or as long as there is any reasonable possibility of forcing a settlement to their satisfaction. Therefore, it may occur that American blood and billions of American money will be used in prolonging the war in the interest of adjusting any of these issues of European politics. This is a good deal to ask of Americans; and it only can be asked on the hypothesis that such sacrifices are required to sustain a fundamental principle of democratic civilization, which will be overthrown otherwise. If Americans do have so deep an interest in these questions, then it would seem that their interest would require that whatever international solution is brought by sacrifice will be made coextensive with the whole world, and not be confined to Europe. This survey unquestionably brings in the East.

HAS not, then, President Wilson, or whoever speaks for Americans on these great questions, a moral right to say to the Governments of the Allied belligerents?—"We were not consulted by you about the diplomatic combinations which caused the original alignment in this war, nor did you see fit to let us know what was going on. When the issue of peace or war was hanging in the balance, you did not seek our advice, nor ask our opinion about the course to take. When war had begun, you conducted it without regard to international law except as your special interests were affected and political expediency demanded; in so doing, you leaned heavily on our friendship and tolerance. Inch by inch circumstances sucked our nation into the vortex, until in our own interest and in defense of principles which we regard as necessary to the existence of our political forms and ideals, we were brought into hostilities with your antagonists, and now make cause with you. This requires us, in a large measure, to sustain your hands in Europe; which we will do as well as we can, provided your ideas and demands are adjusted to what we think is right, and that makes for world peace hereafter. But we are not cats-paws of Europe in this war; we want a voice in shaping the outcome. In this connection, therefore, I call your attention to certain political principles which we are interested in sustaining in other parts of the world. These principles are not invidious to your nations and peoples; indeed, they have been subscribed to by you in treaties and conventions, and properly worked out, they ought to be to your advantage as well as to ours. Since we are going to help you in Europe, we ask that you will consider our desires in respect to the Far East, and will cooperate with us in reconstituting a policy there in consonance with the existing rights of all Eastern nations and with the development there of democratic principles."

IF the Governments of Great Britain and France and Italy are so addressed by America at this juncture, or when the time comes to discuss the terms of peace and the international status organized to assure peace hereafter, it is hard to see how they can reply except in the affirmative. Moreover, it is tolerably plain that, should they be disposed to dissent or evade, it is in the power of the United States to induce their acquiescence. And with America, France, Italy and Great Britain agreed on this question, as to principle and broad formula, there is little doubt that it can be carried into effect against any opposition that exists or may be organized against them. An analysis of the present and prospective state of world politics discloses that. Any way this war ends now, that is at all probable, certain major props of Japan as a Power in world affairs, and also in Far Eastern affairs, will have been undermined or will have altogether crumbled away. On one side, Japan's policy in China has

been predicated on more or less secret understandings arrived at with the Russian Government when it was imbued with the ideals and spirit of autocracy—ideals that considered world questions in terms of territory, and conquest, and which held that in national aggrandizement the end justifies the means. It was not necessary that Russia would give military support to Japan, in case Japan's policy in China brought her into collision or grave opposition with other Powers; but the *existence* of Russia as a military aggressive Power affected the positions of other nations, and therefore enhanced Japan's comparative power. In diplomacy, also, an autocratic and military Russia tended to strengthen Japan, as long as the two Governments were in agreement about their policies in the Far East; and made it feasable for Japan to venture things which now will become precarious in any event, and which will not be feasible if a new international consortium in the Far East, under the aegis of America, is an outgrowth of the war. Furthermore, events indicate that Germany will emerge from the war much chastened, and may be that she and Austria also will throw off the yoke of autocracy and shed with it certain of their theorems of national expansion and growth. In that case, Japan would not be able to change sides, and make combinations with Germany regarding policies in the Far East. This can be safeguarded also, by placing no especial obstacles to the legitimate restoration and development of German trade in China, thereby making it to Germany's interest to support a policy of broad international cooperation.

IF we are to judge entirely by current expressions of Japanese statesmen, and the now prevailing tone of the Japanese press, such a policy as I have outlined would be acceptable to Japan, and in harmony with what she now claims to want. But this shift is too recent to be as yet wholly convincing to us who live in China, and who have witnessed the practical demonstration of Japan's policy here for a good many years. Japan will act wisely if she does now abandon her policy as expressed in the famous Group V of the twenty-one demands, and in other matters; and no doubt her statesmen are thinking deeply of this question. It will help at this time if the United States can induce Great Britain and France to join her in diplomatic conversations with Japan, pointing out plainly the probable results of pursuance of an aggravating policy toward China, and that it may entirely estrange Japan not only from America, but also from Europe. In this connection, there is much interest in the course of Japan's press propaganda as applied to the relations between Japan and America. For the last few months (beginning soon after it became evident that the United States would build a great navy) there has been a concerted effort of Japanese publicists and statesmen to bring about a "better understanding" with America. Until recently, it is pertinent to remember, Japan has not attached so much importance to getting on good terms with America; but just now there is quite an outburst of appreciation of the importance to both nations of a revival of their former mutual sympathy. I find it somewhat amusing to note that the Japanese press, and also Japanese statesmen, who have steadily for years denied that there was an estrangement between these nations, and that a cause for estrangement existed except in the minds of "irresponsible American writers who were trying to make trouble" (For what purpose Heaven only knows), now are openly speaking of an "estrangement," and deploring it, and seeking ways and means to revive the old friendship. I entirely sympathize with those desires; but I insist that it cannot occur unless Japan is willing to change her foreign policy in some particulars. Mr. K. K. Kawakami, writing in the Atlantic Monthly for May, ascribes this "estrangement" to three leading causes—immigration (to America I suppose,) anti-alien legislation in America, and China. It is rather significant that China—not admitted as a cause of friction until recently—is now openly given place by Japanese writers as the more important issue between Japan and America, a fact that I have insisted on for many years, but which was obscured to Americans by Japan's publicity propaganda.

BUT while Japan's organized publicity in America has adopted this shift of viewpoint in discussions of Japan-American relations, many Japanese publicists at home continue to express opinions based on the former hypothesis of national policy vis-a-vis China and America. I find Mr. Zumoto writing editorially in his magazine, "Herald of Asia:" "Our outspoken American friend seems to take it for granted that the armed forces of his country would be employed against us if we did not behave ourselves in China. Without acknowledging any intention of misbehaving in China, we may be permitted to inquire if it is true that the United States has any idea of interesting itself so actively in Far Eastern politics as to intervene between us and China even at the risk of war. We are almost sure that such a policy never will be sanctioned by the American people. If, however, the challenge is given us in connection with East Asian politics, we will have to accept it, however deeply we may regret the necessity. When dealing with the Chinese question, Americans would do well to remember how they would regard the attempt of any foreign Power, European or Asiatic, to meddle with political matters in Mexico. We feel morally certain that the American people never will approve any policy of a political busy-body in Eastern Asia on the part of its Government."

AS to Mr. Zumoto's opinion about what the American people hereafter may or may not assent to in respect to the foreign policies of their Government, I think he takes a superficial view; just as in other points he clings to old and now passing theorems of national assumptions and attitudes. I admit that his opinion, based on presumptions formed only a short time ago, would be at least plausible. I presume that, three years ago, or even one year ago, a large majority of Americans themselves were firmly convinced that the United States never would concern itself with the status of Belgium, or the boundary between Germany and France, nor think of prosecuting a war in Europe with these avowed objects, nor consent to universal military service in order to do that—yet we now see the United States Government doing these things, and we witness the American people not only assenting, but sacrificing their safety, comfort and wealth to sustain the effort. With these facts before us, who will be too sure about what the American Government, alone or in combination with other Western Powers, may not consider it necessary to do in regard to conditions in China? I do not think that, in opening their eyes to the importance of European politics to their own national and personal security, the American people have at the same time closed them to the equal bearing and importance of Eastern politics to us, and to the future peace of the world. Mr. Zumoto is on rather unstable ground, at this time, when he attempts to reassert the crumbling dogma of a right of one nation to exclusive interest and supervision over another nation, by assuming by intimation and inference a priority for Japan in the decision of Eastern questions, and particularly Chinese questions. That doctrine is now tottering in Europe, and I doubt the ability of Japan, or any combination of nations with Japan, to rehabilitate it after this war and make it a determining factor in world politics. Besides, I have an idea that Chinese will have, or want to have, something to say on this point.

ACTION by the United States in officially requesting all the allied Powers to address China in terms similar to the American Note sent last week (advising China against becoming involved in civil war) has unusual significance. When the American Note was published, the Japanese semi-official press immediately began to criticize it in a somewhat irritated tone, on the theory that it is rather an impudence for America to advise China, without first consulting Japan. Some editors have even held that, in case it was necessary to advise China, Japan ought to insist that any advice be given through Tokio exclusively. This argument is directly in line with the hypothesis which Mr. Zumoto and other Japanese publicists have been so sedulously propagating during the last two or three years, and amounts almost to an assertion of Japan's right to direct China to the exclusion of other nations. This last Note of the American Government seems like a direct retort to those assumptions. Not only does the United States take her own course in advising China, but she now goes further, and directly asks her Allies, including Japan, to join in giving the same advice. In one sense, this can be taken as a straw indicating the answer that may be given to Mr. Zumoto's speculations about how far America will go, as he puts it, in "interfering between China and Japan," or being a "political busybody in Eastern affairs." It begins to appear that American foreign policy already is taking forms not as yet comprehended, in all their significance, in Japan, and which are of intense interest to Chinese. This action of America, and the reasons which have prompted it, are of course quite apart from China's reception of the advice, and even of the other Powers, reply to America's request.

IN regard to relations between Japan and America in the future, Mr. Samuel G. Blythe, the famous special correspondent and political writer, who recently spent some time in the Far East, has this to say in the Saturday Evening Post of May 26: "War with the United States is at present not within the scope of Japan's national policy. War with the United States in the future, in case Japan can get and utilize China, for money, resources and men, is inevitable in my opinion. Japan has been and is bluffing the United States; and Japan has been very successful at it, aided by her publicity and her propaganda. Japan's only resources are her army and navy. If so be, for example, there should be, as the outcome of a peace conference, a proposition for universal disarmament adopted, Japan would sink immediately to a fourth-rate Power. And, even with the present or the future army and navy, unless Japan gets control of China, Japan will not and cannot fight the United States. Japan has not the money

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THOMAS F. MILLARD, Editor
J. B. POWELL, Assistant Editor

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

for that enterprise, and Japan cannot get the money unless she gets it in China. Japan knows this better than any other nation." In that conclusion, Mr. Blythe has a long perspective, which coincides with arguments I have advanced for years, and which are getting a wide acceptance in America. By that hypothesis, there is an obvious relation between Japan's possible course in China and the question of world peace, and especially of peace for the United States; an association which the American Government, in reshaping its new world policy, cannot ignore safely.

AGAIN we must turn to political phases to find what of real interest has developed in the war situation during the week. Two outstanding utterances were delivered: President Wilson's message to Russia, and the reply of the British Government to the request of the new Government in Russia for definite information about the present aims and objects of the Allies in continuing the war. President Wilson's message, which we publish in full elsewhere, is noteworthy because it is presumed to sound the keynote of America's attitude toward questions involved in the solution of the war, particularly indemnities and territory. But those who read the message with sincere intellectual inquiry probably will think it somewhat indefinite on these points. The meat of the message is in these words: "Practical questions can only be settled by practical means. Phrases will not accomplish this result. Effective readjustments will, and whatever re-adjustments are necessary must be made, but they must follow a principle, and that principle is plain. No people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing for those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples." The phrases, " no people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live," "no territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing for those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty," " no indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done," are generalities, after all, the exact meaning of which (if they are intended to have any exact meaning now) we must determine circumstantially, or by conjecture. For instance, should the population of Alsace and Lorraine be given a chance to vote on whether they will belong to France or Germany, and if one part of those provinces feels one way and another part the other way, should they be allotted according to that preference? And should the position of Poland be decided by that method? How otherwise will it be decided whether those peoples are "forced under a sovereignty" they do not want? Most persons will think that Belgium is meant by Mr. Wilson when he says "no indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done." Then about "no readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world," we can foresee great difficulties in reaching a decision, if the decision in that instance is to be determined by a plebiscite of all countries affected.

THE publication of the British reply to the Russian inquiry is, I believe, the first official revelation that the new Russian Government is anxious about, or dissatisfied with certain arrangements that were made by the former Government with its Allies. Its significance is not so much that differences of aims may have developed (for those can be adjusted), as that, among the first things done after the revolution, the Russian people wanted to know what they are fighting for—knowledge that had been withheld from them heretofore, as it has been withheld from the peoples of all the other Governments until very recently. I don't mean statements of political generalities—there are those to spare—but definite information about the conditions wanted before peace is made. The deadly attrition which the military operations have become, with its sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of men in the gain or loss of a few yards of ground, cannot be continued forever; and that method less and less, as time passes, promises any end of the war satisfactory to humanity. Men are willing—at least they will consent to die in this way; but they have reached a point in all countries where they want to know just what is to be accomplished by their sacrifice, and if what is accomplished is by way of working out a situation that will prevent a repetition of this disaster. The moment the people of Russia got control of the Government, they at once disclaimed a purpose to continue the war to extend their national territory, or to impose their rule on other peoples. Now comes the British Government, and says: "We heartily concur in the sentiment of the proclamation to the Russian people, which declared that a free Russia does not propose to dominate other peoples, or to deprive them of their national patrimony or to forcibly occupy foreign territory. Great Britain did not enter into the war as a war of conquest and she is not continuing it for any such object. Her purpose at the outset was to defend her existence and enforce respect for international engagements. Another object has now been added: the liberation of the populations oppressed by the tyranny of the Central Powers. His Majesty's Government heartily rejoices at the intention of Free Russia to liberate Poland—not only the Poland which the old Russian autocracy ruled, but equally that within the dominion of the Germanic Empires. The British democracy wishes Russia God-speed in

this enterprise. Beyond everything, we must seek a settlement which will secure the happiness and contentment of peoples and take away all legitimate causes for future war. The British Government heartily endorses the acceptance and approval by Russia of the principles laid down in President Wilson's historic message to Congress. These are the aims for which the British peoples are fighting and they are the principles whereby their war policy is and will be guided. The British Government believes, broadly speaking, that the agreements between the Allies are conformable to these standards, but, if the Russian Government desires, they, with their allies, are quite ready to examine and, if necessary, to revise those agreements." This reads like an endorsement of President Wilson's now famous "peace without victory" speech, made before America entered the war, and which was ridiculed in some Allied quarters when it was made; but which already begins to stand out as perhaps sounding the note which must direct humanity to any genuine solution of the present debacle.

THE crisis in Chinese politics has moved along during the week, but one hardly can say that it has clarified. General Chang Hsun stopped at Tientsin, where he entered into consultation with the Tuchuns assembled there, before proceeding to the capital. Evidently an agreement was reached, and some kind of ultimatum was forwarded to President Li Yuan Hung, demanding the immediate dissolution of Parliament. In that predicament, and left without the support of any considerable military force in that locality, the President yielded and signed a mandate dissolving Parliament. Dr. Wu Ting Fang, minister of foreign affairs, whose duty ordinarily would be to countersign the mandate, refused to do so, and resigned with his secretarial staff. General Chiang Chao Chung, commander of the troops at Peking, then countersigned as ex-officio Premier. This being accomplished, General Chang Hsun proceeded to the capital with a strong body guard of his own troops. He was received impressively, and took up residence in the quarters formerly occupied by the Vice President; and for the time appears to be in control of the situation in the North. Peking is quiet, and there seems to be slight probability of disorder there. In the South, the Liberals still insist that Parliament must continue to sit, but whether the Kuomingtang leaders, now that body has actually been dissolved, will try to start civil war, or whether they will be open to a compromise with the military leaders, remains doubtful. It is reported that Tsen Chun Hsuan has left Shanghai with the object of trying to start an opposition demonstration at Hankow.

NO amount of experience with Chinese politics seems to enable foreigners ever really to understand its intricacies, and the situation is baffling to all except those on the inside. That the Kuomingtang leaders in Shanghai and Canton threaten to begin a revolt against the dictation of the Military Party, and are making tentative moves that way, does not necessarily mean that they are irreconcilable. Intrigues are moving on all sides. It even is possible that, if a new Cabinet is formed and proceedings to elect a new Parliament are instituted, Dr. Wu Ting Fang and other stalwart Liberals may be induced to remain in the Government. Meanwhile, it can be expected that every local or provincial commander will make some kind of demonstration, in order to make themselves factors in the readjustment; but it is doubtful if the Kuomingtang can at this time incite enough dissatisfaction, and rally enough strength, to obstruct the plans of the Military Party. If the military leaders hold together (and they apparently have reached an agreement that will hold), they probably will be able to maintain order over the greater part of the country, and to compromise with the military commanders in the southern provinces who have been affiliated with the Liberal Party. From present indications, hope to get past the crisis without serious disorder lies in this possibility.

THE conduct of President Li Yuan Hung during the crisis so far is in keeping with his character as it has been revealed since the revolution first brought him into prominence. In a statement made to a correspondent of The China Press last Wednesday, he frankly admitted that he regards his action in dissolving Parliament as illegal and unconstitutional; but he points out that he had no other practical course left open. Surrounded by troops commanded by the militarists, and without any means for effective resistence, he had only two alternatives, after the period of procrastination had been prolonged as far as was possible—to resist, and perhaps be arrested and confined; or to yield, and try to hold the nation together by remaining in a position to act as a moderator between the factions. He chose the latter way, and it seems wisely. He declared that, as soon as order is assured, he will leave office. There is a certain pathos in his words: "I recognized that almost certainly there would be trouble with the southern provinces, but between the two dangers I chose the smallest. Now that I have done this, I am ready to go as soon as the country's interests will permit." A moderately wise man, trying to do the best he can in difficult circumstances. This is the kind of action we have, from experience with him, come to expect from Li Yuan Hung; and they display a character very suitable to the needs of China in these times.

T. F. M.

The Gilbert Reid Case

CONSIDERABLE interest has been felt in China in the proceedings of the United States Government against Dr. Gilbert Reid, which have now been terminated, for the time at least, by Dr. Reid apologizing in Court for his criticisms of President Wilson, and the acceptance of his apology by the authorities. The proceedings, and Judge Lobingier's decision, are published in this issue.

This seems to be an instance of a man being misled by his own sentiments— or convictions, as you will—until he was gradually warped away from his argumentative starting point, and brought into a position which undoubtedly was invidious. Shifting of world conditions also played a part in getting Dr. Reid into opposition with his own Government. Gilbert Reid, I believe, first came to China as a religious missionary; later he conceived the idea of an Institute devoted to propagating Western thought among the educated Chinese, and providing a medium for the development of intellectual communion between East and West. To that work he gave many laborious years; and the idea had enough promise to appeal to people in America and Europe, and to bring sufficient financial support to erect the buildings in the French Settlement of Shanghai, and to keep the Institute alive through vicissitudes.

But Dr. Reid never seemed to be able to comprehend, or to foresee, some inevitable results of the success of his Institute; that as wider associations and communion did develop between Chinese and foreigners, that out of those new relations would spring conditions which would gradually relegate that phase of the work of the Institute. With the extension of intellectual and social relations among these nationalities, they would overlap the Institute, which would in time lapse into inanition from lack of having anything more to do in the line of its original object. That is, an Institute to get people better acquainted can find work to do; but when they have become well acquainted they will no longer find the Institute necessary, but will go ahead developing relations in ordinary ways. So it was that in recent years Dr. Reid saw, with sometime ill-concealed jealousy, extensions of his own idea (and to some extent an actual process from that) outside of the Institute; and witnessed the decline of his institution without fully comprehending the reasons therefor.

When the war began, Dr. Reid was impelled to enter the field of public discussion of events, by writing letters to the newspapers. There was a strong sentiment that, in so doing, he was committing an impropriety as the head of an International Institute; but he rejected advice to that end, and persisted in his writings. At first, his articles were principally confined to a defense of the position of China as affected by the war (ground where, as a friend of China, he was reasonably secure); but as time passed he extended his scope, and began to debate political phases of the war *in extenso*. He developed a pro German attitude, and latterly has been the editor of a small newspaper published at Peking, and which without doubt is an organ of German policy in China. I doubt if, when Dr. Reid began to write on developments of the war, he had any idea of landing where he did; but his mind got into a rut which caused him not to perceive, or to ignore, the application of events to his position as a critic. If in the turmoil, he became confused as to these matters; he is not alone by any means.

It is hard to give the moral of this case; indeed, I do not know that it has a moral; but it is of passing public interest, and of somewhat more than passing interest to the press. I doubt very much if Dr. Reid's comments on the courses of President Wilson and the American Government, about the expediency and wisdom and morality of entering the war, had any appreciable effects upon American position and policy in China. I rather doubt, also, that had Dr. Reid stood his ground and been tried by a jury, if a conviction would have resulted. This aspect of the matter gives him a certain credit for making an apology, and stating his purpose not to publish anything more that is likely to affect America's position detrimentally. Perhaps he realizes now that he may have been in error in publishing his opinions, no matter how strongly and sincerely he may hold them. A man always is entitled to his opinion in democratic countries, but by no means is he always entitled to publish it in newspapers.

T. F. M.

China and Republicanism

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

THE trend of public sentiment for many years preceding the end of the Manchu dynasty clearly indicated that the people of China were annually growing more restless under the government then administering their affairs. The sentiment in favor of a liberally administered government was beginning to be expressed in tones so loud as to be heard within the walls of the Forbidden City. The Empress Dowager, most despotic of rulers, was compelled to recede before it as it beat, like an angry wave, against her throne. For the first time in Manchu history there was a manifest anxiety to know and gauge the thought and purpose of the millions who had, for more than two hundred and fifty years, submitted without an audible murmur to the rule of their Conqueror.

A significant official recognition of the influence of public opinion was in 1908, when the Manchu authority promulgated certain articles, indicating general principles which were to guide in the framing of an organic law, and promised that a government, with power defined by a

written constitution, would be established and given practical operation in 1917. This deference to public opinion was not satisfactory, and the demand was made for the inauguration of a constitutional government at an earlier date. After needless hesitation and delay the date was changed to 1913, but the indecision of the Manchu government forfeited confidence and the revolution gathered strength each day. In order to arrest the progress of the revolution in its incipiency, to gain the confidence of its leaders, and the loyalty of the people, there was promulgated on November 3, 1911, a document described as a constitutional promise, though better known as the Nineteen Articles. This is the document which provided that the powers of the Emperor were to be limited by a written constitution to be drafted by his Advisory Council, that Parliament alone should have the power to amend the constitution; that the members of the Imperial House should be ineligible for seats in the cabinet; that Parliament should have the control of the budget, and that the Advisory Council should take immediate action to put the provisions of the articles into effect.

Had the nineteen articles been promulgated at an earlier date, and under circumstances to impress sincerity, the revolution might possibly have been arrested. But the concessions were made too late, and, worse than all, the record of the Manchu Dynasty could not open a page of its history in evidence that it ever had an idea of liberal or representative government. The rule of the Dynasty had been despotic, in many cases cruel, and in all selfish and inconsiderate; it was discredited.

It is probable that the leaders of the revolution did not at first contemplate the establishment of a republic. The Chinese are instinctively democratic, but could they have practially experienced that the ruling house was provident and thoughtful of their welfare they would, in all probability, have been satisfied with the curtailment of the powers which had been used to cover the arbitrary invasion and disposition of their persons and property. What they appear to have insisted upon, and rightly too, was that there should no longer be enthroned in their capital a power with absolute authority over their lives and property, and *that* power foreign to China and maintained by the sword of Conqueror likewise foreign. They started out with the purpose to have a protective part in the structure of their government, and when convinced that the Manchu government could not be trusted to curtail its powers to such an extent, there was no stopping, and the revolution moved rapidly with added momentum.

Within a month from the date of the revolution fourteen provinces declared their independence of the Manchu government, and the declaration received an emphatic meaning by the co-ordinate action of the accredited leaders in the provinces. These leaders at once realized the neccessity of forming a central government in order that uniformity of action could be centralized and made effective, and for that purpose they assembled in convention to frame articles of government. The articles were drafted and the intention declared that they were to be the fundamental basis of a Provisional government. Nanking was named as the seat of the provisional government, and upon the capture of that City by the republican army the convention held its sittings there. On December 30, 1911, Sun Yat Sen was elected President of the Republic of China, and Li Yuan Hung Vice President. An Advisory Assembly was organized. Its first formal meeting was held January 28 following, and on February 12, 1912, the Manchus issued the edict of abdication in the following words: " Let Yuan Shih Kai organize with full power a provisonal government and confer with the Republican Army as to the methods of union, thus assuring peace to the people and tranquility to the Empire." The edict was generally accepted as a politic act, although it may reasonably be read as a bequeathment of Manchu power of Yuan Shih Kai, and this adroit intriguer and master of Chinese statecraft showed, by his subsequent policy, that he so interpreted it. He had taken accurate measurement of the President of the Republic of China, Sun Yat Sen, and in a short time the representatives of these two high officials were closeted in negotiation. The negotiations ended in Sun Yat Sen resigning the Presidency and recommending Yuan Shih Kai for his successor, and who was promptly elected.

The leaders in the Southern provinces did not accept Yuan Shih Kai as President because of any confidence they had in him. On the contrary they neither wanted nor trusted him, but he appeared to be the choice of a strong and warlike element in the Northern provinces, and the provinces of all sections desired to avoid a civil war. All the provinces were in need of money. Successful political movements in China are invariably promoted by the military arm, and every military commander knows that his soldiers cannot be relied upon when their pay is long in arrears.

At the time of his election, Yuan Shih Kai was in Peking, and he took care to remain there, although earnestly solicited to go to Nanking and qualify as President of the Republic. The newly elected President did not have any more respect for liberty than a Manchu, nor did he have any idea of going to Nanking to meet the military chieftains, hailing from the Southern provinces, who were so freely talking there about the rights of man.

In the meantime, a consitution had been framed, in which the powers and limitations of the newly formed government were specially set

(*Continued on page 26*)

Judge Lobingier's Decision in the Reid Case

Dr. Gilbert Reid, editor of the Peking Post, charged in the United States Court for China, June 11, before Judge Lobingier, on three counts with having libelled President Wilson and American Minister Reinsch, when called upon to plead, expressed his regret for the articles which had been published, asked that the words he had written might be blotted out, and affirmed his loyalty and devotion to his country. When the case was resumed June 12, Dictrict Attorney Holcomb, on the strength of Dr. Reid's statement, which included a promise to refrain from criticism of the American government and its officials in future, filed a nolle prosequi, to which the Court assented.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

UNITED STATES	Causes, 588,589,590.
-vs-	COMPLETE RECORD.
GILBERT REID	

The following informations were filed 7, June 1917:

(IN CAUSE 588)

"By this Information to the United States Court for China, Honorable Charles S. Lobingier, Judge of said Court, presiding at session thereof at Shanghai, China, being on the date hereof, Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esquire, United States Attorney of said Court, accuses GILBERT REID, a citizen of the United States of America, of the crime of SEDITIOUS LIBEL: In that the said GILBERT REID at Peking, China, within the jurisdiction of said Court, on or about April 7, 1917 did maliciously publish or cause to be published concerning Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, false and scandalous matter in the form of a signed editorial in a newspaper known as the Peking Post of which the said Gilbert Reid is or was Proprietor and Editor, the said article being as follows:

"AMERICA IN A STATE OF WAR.

"The die is cast. The United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives support President Wilson in declaring a state of war with Germany.

America at the eleventh hour has made the plunge. The flags are flying. Loud huzzahs crack the heavens. It is all a big sport to enter actually and by daring declaration this glorified war, even if it is at the last moment

There is to be no more talk of peace without victory. There is to be no talk of Right over Might, but of the might of the Mightiest battalions, submarines and dreadnoughts.

If America is to win in this war, and Germany, as England has declared from the start, is to be crushed, it will be because the Entente Group, now succored by the American Army and Navy, finance and strategy, is to be found stronger than the smaller Group of the Central Powers. It does not look very bright for this last Group, hemmed in on all sides, except here and there an outlet by land or sea, but the gloom is not due to the rejuvenation of spirituality on the other side, but to the stronger military combination.

If America had been looking only to the Right, and had never thought which side would probably win, or ought to win for America's future safety, then Congress while declaring a status of belligerency with Germany, would at the same time have declared the same status with Great Britain. Yes, if Right had ruled in the business at all, away back in 1914, America would have declared war on the British Government (not the British people) for upsetting the Hague Conventions and Declaration of London as to contraband and non-contraband, and for issuing an Order in Council against neutral peoples trading with each other during the period of the war.

The one side is not all of the sheep, and the other of the goats. Americans in joining the Entente will find a few kicking, outrageous goats; the new companions may now and then appear sheepish, but not lamblike.

We do not believe that the majority of the American people are at all in favor of this last move of the government. The people have had no more to do with America's entrance into the war, than the peoples of the countries of Europe in the belligerent status of their own governments. And the Kaiser of Germany showed no more symptoms of autocracy in getting Germany into the great war than has President Wilson in getting the United States into the war.

The American people may, and may not, think with the Central Government. To appear patriotic, American citizens will probably acclaim the same war doctrines as Congress and the Chief Executive. A few will always insist on their right under the American Constitution, and in harmony with the spirit of democracy, to do their own thinking even though they be a weak and faltering minority.

The six senators, who have stood out against any form of declaration of war on Germany, are probably the same six as opposed in early February the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. A noble and brave band.

Ex-Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, will also continue to speak his mind. He may prove himself a hero as Lloyd George did when England went to war with the Boer Republics.

A great many new and interesting questions will now arise through America's decision to join one Group, and antagonize another Group. The most vital of all questions, that of entering the war at all, has been decided, we must confess, contrary to our feeble hopes. We argued that President Wilson, knowing the man as we do, would strain every nerve in his brain and every chord in his heart, to walk the path of peace, of mediation, of conciliation, and universal fair-play. He has preferred to take sides with the Entente against Germany, though stating the case as one of Right against Evil, just as Paradise stands opposed to Hell. GILBERT REID."

And the said publication was made with the intent to injure or defame the said Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, and that by so doing the said Gilbert Reid was and is guilty of the crime of SEDITIOUS LIBEL: Against the Laws of the United States of America. (Common Law in force in this jurisdiction). CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,

United States District Attorney.

(IN CAUSE 589)

By this Information to the United States Court for China, Honorable Charles S. Lobingier, Judge of said Court, presiding at session thereof at Shanghai, China, being on the date hereof, Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esquire, United States Attorney of said Court, accuses GILBERT REID, a citizen of the United States of America, of the crime of LIBEL: In that the said GILBERT REID at Peking, China, within the jurisdiction of said Court, on or about May 9, 1917 did maliciously publish or cause to be pulished concerning the Honorable Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister and Chief of the American Legation to China, false and scandalous matter in the form of a signed editorial in a newspaper known as the Peking Post of which the said Gilbert Reid is or was Proprietor and Editor, the said article being as follows:—

"ARE CHINA'S LOANS MADE IN THE OPEN?

We ask the question with special reference to a reported loan to China by American bankers, working through the United States Legation, in conjunction with or with approval of, the Government of Japan.

President Wilson has continued to disapprove of American bankers working in conjunction with the Quintuple Loan Group, on account of the politicial character of all such loans. Early in the first administration of President Wilson, we wrote to him expressing our pleasure at what he had done, as distinct from the policy of the Morgan group and he replied under his own signature expressing appreciation that any American in China approved of his policy.

It is a question, then, for the American Government to decide whether a loan made to China by Chicago bankers, or any other group, backed by the United States Legation, partakes of that POLITICAL CHARACTER which Presidedent Wilson has deprecated.

It is also well for the Chinese Government, whatever it is, to take congnizance of this loan, or the loan from any bankers, being pushed or not pushed by a foreign Legation. Such unseemly and disastrous pressure is contrary to the wishes both of President Woodrow Wilson and President Li Yuan-hung,

What, however, the Chinese Government should consider, is its own legal connection with such loans. The Constitution of the Rupublic, somewhat different from the methods of the Manchu Monarchy, prescribes that foreign loans should be submitted for examination and approval, as part of a Budget system, to both Houses of Parliament. As in former years, the government has itself prescribed that loans should not be made by the provinces, without consent of the Central Government.

Is, now, this new loan being negotiated 1. by the Minister of Finance or by the Premier? 2. direct with American or Japanese bankers or through the American or Japanese Legations? and 3. by final reference to Parliament for approval or disapproval?

We have heard it reported that the Military Governors were converted to the war policy by the prospect of receiving a large portion of the new loan for military needs in the provinces.

Here, then, is a question both for the Chinese and American government.

1. Does the American government, particularly President Wilson, approve of a loan to China, at this critical time, for any other purpose than as an INDUSTRIAL LOAN or for GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION?

2. Does the Chinese government, particularly PARLIAMENT, approve of a loan, at this critical time, for any other purpose than as an industrial loan or for government reorganization?

While Parliament in a serious manner enters on a study of this particular loan, it might also make some further inquiries.

It might inquire whether any loan was contracted, as a further burden for future generations, to secure support for the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

It might question itself as to whether all of its members that time were cleanhanded enough to make any such investigation.

Parliament might also probe into the doings of the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture as to whether either or both have ever contracted any loan, unbeknown to Parliament.

Here is scientific study, yea a study in ethics, for the returned student sitting in Parliament, or waiting outside.

GILBERT REID.."

And the said publication was made with the intent to injure or defame the said Honorable Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister and Chief of the American Legation to China and that by so doing the said GILBERT REID was and is guilty of the crime of LIBEL: Against the laws of the United States of America (Code of Laws of the District of Columbia, Section 815.)

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB.
United States District Attorney.

In Cause 590 the Information was the same as in Cause 588 except that offense charged is Libel only and not Seditious Libel as in the latter.

On Saturday, June 9, the defendant was arraigned, pleaded not guilty and announced that he would be ready for a hearing on Monday, June 11, at 9:30 A. M., to which time the causes were accordingly continued.

At said time defendant appeared personally and by counsel, Dr. H. C. Mei, and asked leave to make a statement which was granted. Whereupon he said:

"I do not occupy a pleasant position, and I believe your Honor will appreciate the feelings I must have when I stand in Court charged with libelling the President of my Country and its accredited representative to the government of China. It will be apparent to your honor that the general public, Chinese and foreign, holds the one thus charged in a light far from complimentary, even before trial, and particularly in times of war.

What I wish to say, and I say it with all sincerity, is that I have never experienced a feeling of disloyalty to my country, and I do here in open Court unhesitatingly profess my loyalty and devotion to my country, to its great constitution, and to the high ideals for which our Republic has stood and still stands.

I shall be frank in stating to your Honor that it has never been my intention to libel, injure, or defame either the President or his chief diplomatic officer in China, or to attempt to expose either of them to public hatred, ridicule or contempt. But if, in expressing myself on current events, in the hurry of an editorial room, I appear to have stepped beyond the bounds of propriety, I express my honest regret and desire that what has been written may not be construed to possess any offensive meaning and I, as Editor of the "Peking Post," will be most glad to refrain from criticism of the American Government or its officials, which may be contrary either to the spirit of our laws or to the purpose of any special legislation as may be enacted during the period of the war.

I may be allowed to explain that my aim as an editor has always been and is to carefully avoid writing anything defamatory of any one's reputation or impugning any one's motives. I have aimed to criticise policies rather than men. It is my desire that the words which I have used, as quoted in the informations, shall be blotted out in so far as they may possibly be construed as a libellous reflection upon my government or the officials to whom reference has been made, and I renew through this Court assurances of respect to them and of devotion to my Government at this and all times.

(Signed) GILBERT REID."

The District Attorney thereupon asked that the causes be continued until the next day at the same hour, in order that he might examine said statement.

On Tuesday June 12 at 9:30 a.m., the Defendant and his Counsel being present, the District Attorney presented the following motion:

"Comes now Chauncey P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney of the United States Court for China, and moves the Court to enter a *nolle prosequi* to the Information in the above entitled cause, for the following reasons, to wit:—that public interests will best be served by not prosecuting the cause to a further determination at this time:"

In connection therewith the District Attorney read and filed the following statement:—

"If the Court please, I have several motions to make in re the pending Criminal actions U. S. vs, Gilbert Reid, Criminal Causes Nos. 588, 589 and 590. These actions have proceeded as follows; No. 588 charging Seditious Libel,—Informations filed and accused was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, trial was set for June 11th, on which date in behalf of the Government I stated to Court that I was ready to proceed with the trial on Nos. 589 and 590.

"The accused, through counsel, Dr. C. H. Mei, requested that he be permitted to make a statement, which was granted, the accused then made the following statement, (Reading).

"It appears from the statement just read that the accused regrets making the publications on which the charges of libel are based, he further promises to refrain from criticising the American Government or officials in the future. This is to be taken at its face value and morally and theoretically he has purged himself of the charges filed against him.

"Under our laws great latitude is given the newspapers in commenting on governmental affairs, officials and their acts, and articles published during normal times, though illegal, may pass unnoticed; but when the country is in a state of war, articles of the same kind do, and it is properly so, merit and receive the attention of the prosecuting officers of the Government, especially under conditions existing in this jurisdiction.

"As I believe the accused is earnestly sorry that he published the articles in question and as he promises to refrain from repeating the offenses charged, as the Prosecuting Officer of the Court in this jurisdiction I deem it advisable to make these motions, and if granted by your Honor, I wish to state that if the accused renews his attacks on the American Government or its officials the Informations will be re-filed as trial on them has not been commenced."

The Court thereupon took the motion under advisement, and, later in the day filed the following order:

In each of the above causes the District Attorney "moves the Court to enter a *nolle prosequi* to the Information . . . for the following reasons, to wit:—that public interests will best be served by not prosecuting the cause to a further determination at this time."

It is stated in a work of authority:

"At common law the matter of entering a *nolle prosequi* rests entirely within the discretion of the prosecuting officer, and leave of the court is not necessary; and by the weight of authority this is still the rule, in the absence of a statute, where the entry is before the trial begins." [1]

And as we said in a similar case: [2]

1 Cyc. XII, 375.
2 U. S. v. Sandage, No. 559.

"The Court's consent , . . is ordinarily granted as a matter of course where the prosecuting officer, who usually hears but one side of the cause, and is certainly not biassed in favor of the accused, reaches the conclusion" etc.

It is unnecessary, therefore, to determine at this time the effect of the Act of Congress 3 of March 3, 1899. Whether this motion is treated as one for *nolle prosequi*, discontinuance, or dismissal (and it must be one of these) the result is the same.

The motion is sustained *pro forma* with costs *de officio* and the defendant's bail released.

By the Court,
CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

3 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Pt. I, Ch. 429, sec. 262 p. 1315.

Week's News Summary.

THE WAR.

June 7. British offensive commences with the explosion of over a million pounds of high explosives in a series of mines.

June 8. The British Government decides to issue passports to British labor delegates to proceed to Petrograd.

June 9. General Pershing and staff arrive in England. ——Germans continue withdrawal of troops from Russian fronts.

June 10. The Congress of Peasants Delegates from the whole of Russia passes a resolution in favor of a Federal Democratic republic.——A mass meeting of Liberals in Toronto enthusiastically endorse policy of conscription.——German Commander in Chief sends wireless message to Russian troops proposing separate armistice.

June 11. British Government replies to Russian Note regarding war aims of Allies.——The British labor delegates, Messrs. Macdonald and Jowett, unable to proceed to Russia as Sailors Union refuse to carry them; Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney sail for Petrograd——Bonar Law in the House of Commons states that unless labor delegates are allowed to proceed the Russians would say that Russia was being asked to continue the war for the sake of England.

June 12. Sir Robert Borden introduces conscription bill at Ottawa.——British dominate valley of the Lys. ——American steamer Petrolite sunk by German submarine.

June 13. Fifteen German aeroplanes raid the east end of London; one hundred persons are killed and five hundred injured.

CHINA

June 9. Chang Hsun and party, displaying dragon flags, proceed to Tientsin where he meets the Tuchuns. They demand the dissolution of Parliament.

June 10. Admirals Chen and Sah assure President Li Yuan Hung of their loyalty.

June 11. Upon President Li Yuan Hung presenting for countersignature a Mandate dissolving Parliament, Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Acting Premier, refuses on constitutional grounds, and resigns.——East, West and North rivers in Kwangtung overflow their banks. Western suburbs of Canton flooded.

June 12. Chang Hsun objects to Mandate as being too lengthy. Many members of Parliament leave for the south for the purpose of participating in a Southern Provincial Government.—Yunnanese troops mobilize with the announced intention of proceeding against Kiangsi and Fukien.

June 13. Presidential Mandate appoints General Chiang to succeed Dr. Wu Ting Fang as Acting Premier. General Chiang countersigns Mandate dissolving parliament. President Li admits dissolution illegal, but considers it for the best.——Counter revolution breaks out in Shensi.

June 14. Chang Hsun and suite arrive in Peking by special train with the air of conquerors; his troops in the Capital number about 5000.

June 15. American Government asks other nations to advise China in regard to her internal political crisis in the same sense as the American Note of June 7.

JAPAN.

June 12. The Japanese press almost unanimously protests against the Note sent by America to China concerning the importance of the latter maintaining internal peace. The first protests appeared in papers of minor importance, but now all the more important ones join in the "demand that the authorities for foreign affairs should take the best measures to meet the circumstances."——The Official Gazette publishes an Imperial Ordinance to the effect that in order to deal with specially important affairs an Ambassador or a Minister with plenipotentiary rights may be sent to a foreign country or countries.——At an ordinary meeting of the Cabinet, Dr. Motono, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, reported about Chinese affairs and other foreign affairs.

June 13. Palace Viscount Ishii, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, was appointed a special ambassador to be sent to the United States. Vice Admiral Takeshita and Major General Kanno are among the attaches who will accompany him.

GENERAL.

June 8. U. S. Secretary of State Lansing characterizes as absolutely false the statement in Chinese press that America is supporting revolution in China.—— J. P. Morgan & Co. subscribe for G$50,000,000 Liberty Loan bonds.

June 9. City of San Salvador and neighboring towns destroyed by earthquake; property loss enormous, but few lives lost.——Spanish Cabinet resigns.

June 10. Senor Dato becomes Premier of Spain.

June 11. Lloyd George announces composition of Irish Convention.——Statement made in House of Commons that the average daily expenditure of Great Britain during the present financial year is £7,884,-000.——Lord Northcliffe arrives in America.

June 12. 190,000 operatives in the Yorkshire textile trade are awarded advances in wages from 30% to 50% above those in force before the war.——Overthrow of Liberal cabinet in Spain stated to be instigated by German influence.——U. S. Treasury admits Liberty Loan greatly undersubscribed; will probably fall short by G$400,000,000.——Canadian Secretary of State resigns.

June 13. Allies force King Constantine of Greece to abdicate; second son Alexander, succeeds.

President Wilson's Message to Russia

The following is the text of President Wilson's communication to the Russian Government which the American Ambassador delivered at Petrograd June 10.

"In view of the approaching visit of an American delegation to Russia to express the deep friendship of the American people to the people of Russia and to discuss the best and most practical means of cooperation between the two peoples for carrying the present struggle for the freedom of all peoples to a successful consummation, it seems opportune and appropriate to restate, in the light of the new partnership, the object the United States had in mind in entering the war.

"Those objects have been very much beclouded during the past few weeks by mistaken and misleading statements and the issues at stake are too momentous, too tremendous, too significant for the whole human race to permit any misinterpretations or misunderstandings, however slight, to remain uncorrected for a moment.

"The war has begun to go against Germany and, in their desperate desire to escape inevitable ultimate defeat, those in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality; utilizing even the influence of groups and Parties among their own subjects to whom they have never been just or fair or even tolerant to promote propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve for them their influence at Home and their power abroad to the undoing of the very men they are using.

"The position of America in this war has been so clearly avowed that no man can be excused for mistaking it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandisement of any kind; she is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own but for the liberation of the people everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force.

"The ruling classes of Germany have recently begun to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power all the way from Berlin to Bagdad and beyond. Government after government has by their influence and without open conquest of its territory been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world.

"The meshes of that net must be broken but they cannot be broken unless the wrongs already done are undone and adequate measures must be taken to prevent it from ever again being re-woven or repaired.

"Of course the German Government and those whom it is using for their undoing are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the *status quo ante*. It was the *status quo ante* out of which this iniquitous war issued forth—the power of the Imperial German Government within the Empire and its widespread domination and influence outside that Empire. That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing ever happening again.

"We are fighting again for the liberty, self-government and undictated development of all peoples and every feature of the settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being recommitted. We ought not to consider any remedies merely because they have a pleasing and sonorous sound. Practical questions can only be settled by practical means. Phrases will not accomplish this result. Effective readjustments will, and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made, but they must follow a principle and that principle is plain.

"No people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing for those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples.

"And then the free peoples of the world must draw together in a common covenant; some genuine and practical co-operation that will in effect combine their force to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase. It must be given a structure of force and reality. Nations must realize their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of an autocratic, self-pleasing Power.

"For these things we can afford to pour blood and treasure, for these are the things we have always professed to desire and, unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed, we may never be able to unite or show conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or submit. If the force of autocracy can divide us they will overcome us. If we stand together victory is certain and the liberty which victory will secure. We can afford then to be generous but we cannot afford then or now to be weak or to omit any single guarantee of justice and security."

America.

Ex-Senator Jos. B. Foraker died at Cincinnati May 10 at the age of 70.

The railroads of the United States, in order to produce a maximum of national transportation efficiency during the war, have agreed to coordinate their operations in a continental railway system and to merge all their competitive activities.

The New York Staats Zeitung, which had been printing a number of editorial articles in a sneering tone regarding the visits of Gen. Joffre and Mr. Balfour to America, was asked for an explanation by the Mayor of New York. Thereupon the Ridder brothers, owners of the paper, published an editorial repudiating said attacks.

The weekly and monthly periodical press of the country is up in arms against that part of the War Revenue bill which proposes to raise the second class rates of postage from one to two cents and even to six or ten cents (according to zone) per pound. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the publisher of the Saturday Evening Post, in the course of his attack on the measure says: "If Von Tirpitz himself had drawn this revenue bill he could not declare more ruthless warfare on the periodicals of this country."

Billy Sunday is drawing huge crowds to his evangelistic services in New York City. He does not confine his remarks entrely to religious subjects, as may

01-052

be noted from the following: "We've got millions who may be poor of purse but pure of heart, and they're the salt of the earth. When country calls they shut their books and rush to the colors and bare their breasts to the firing line. Say, we've got 15,000,000 fine young men in America. And I'm not one who believes Germany is going to make old Prexy Wilson eat granite—there'll be 100,000,000 to stand by him and help him eat it. Get that, William!"

Recent telegrams from America indicate that the question of the importation of Asiatic labor is receiving considerable attention, the object being to prevent labor shortage on farms and on the railroads during hostilities. The Chinese "Six Companies" have made a formal offer to the Federal Government to bring half a million coolies from China to work the fields in the United States during the war with Germany, agreeing that all of the laborers thus imported shall be sent back to China as soon as peace has again been established. The executive board of the American Railroad Association has announced that it is prepared to recommend that the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Act be lifted during the continuance of the war with Germany. The Council of Defence is also giving this matter its attention.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japanese "Advice" to America

From the Tokio Nichi-Nichi

From various reports it seems to be a fact that America is trying to protect her interests in China and check disturbances in China and to interfere with the internal affairs in China independently without consulting the Ministers of the Entente Powers in China. If Japan should do in Mexico what the United States is now doing in China while there were internal troubles in Mexico public opinion in the United States would become indignant at Japan and it might break the peace of the two nations. Japan could not silently allow the interests of Japan to be infringed by the United States and the United States is desired to carefully reflect on the same.

From the Tokio Jiji.

While Japan and the Entente Powers are taking the policy of non-interference about China at present, the U. S. A. has single-handedly interfered with China's internal politics and has not only caused more political complications but also made it almost impossible for other Powers who have more important interests in China to remain as by-standers. It may be true that such may not have been the motive of the U. S. A. Even though the reported attitude of the U. S. A. Minister to Peking is a fact, yet it could not be recognised as the intention of the U. S. A. Government. We are earnestly desiring that the real facts of the case should first be ascertained and then the Japanese Government will open frank negotiations with the U. S. A. Government to have a speedy and amicable settlement of the incident so as to avoid any misapprehensions or mistakes.

From the Tokio Asahi.

It is quite clear that U. S. A.'s warning to China has ignored the peculiar position of Japan in the Far East. The U. S. A.'s interference in China's internal politics is a very grave question of the balance of Power of the strong Powers in the Far East. It is not of the same nature as the demand of the late John Hay, the former U. S. A. State Secretary, about the "open door" policy and also the proposal of John Knox, the former U. S. A. State Secretary, about the Manchuria railways. When the Okuma Cabinet sent a warning to China to postpone effecting the monarchical movement, Japan, despite of the peculiar position in China, took the formality in sending the note of joint action with Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy. We wonder what step the Japanese Government will take up in connection with the single-handed warning of the U. S. A. towards China without consulting the Entente Powers.

President Wilson's Note to Russia.

From the North China Daily News (Shanghai)

The conception once formed of President Wilson as a precise and scholarly speaker but somewhat lacking in the magnetism which fires an audience has gone for ever since America entered the war. Even more inspiring than his great speech to Congress on that occasion, perhaps because it is shorter, is the message which he has addressed to Russia in advance of the visit of delegates to express the friendship of American to Russian democracy. In every word it carries conviction, a noble and thrilling utterance, which at such a moment as this should prove invaluable. Nothing is more certain than that America has gone into the war heart and soul, and that she is bending to it all the resources of a remarkably businesslike intellect. Partly, it may be the unwise gibes of Germany at her supposed impotence have nettled her. But the fundamental motive is that which inspired President Wilson's glowing sentences.

The Tuchuns and the Entente

From the Peking & Tientsin Times

It ought to be pointed out that while Parliamentary obstruction to the Tuan Cabinet's war policy is represented as the cause of the present crisis, the real root of the trouble lies very much deeper. The real question is not whether or no China shall declare war, but whether China shall be ruled by the Military Governors or the politicians. If the latter were really worthy men, with a reputation for sagacity and sincerity, foreign sympathy would be entirely with them in this crisis, whatever were the views of the majority upon the question of entering the war against Germany. But most foreigners cannot help feeling that the present Parliament has done little or nothing to justify confidence in its work, at home or abroad. They may condemn the actions of the Tuchuns, but as a matter of practical politics they see little to choose between a military despotism on the one hand, and an administration constantly at the mercy of and obstructed by, political extremists, on the other. Neither alternative gives any promise of progress or efficiency. Whether a newly-elected Parliament will improve matters remains to be seen. The military menace, due to the semi-independence of a number of Northern military leaders controlling large armies, will, it is to be feared, still continue. At any moment there may be another flare-up and men of the type of Generals Ni Ssu-chun and Chang Hsun may once more attempt to dictate to Parliament and the President. One of the most pressing problems of the day in China is how these Military leaders can be brought under the effective control of the Central Government. It is a problem to which we can offer no solution. But the Northern

Tuchuns should not be permitted to cherish the illusion that because their present policy is ostensibly one of supporting the Entente, the Entente Governments approve of the means they have employed to try to carry it through.

The Political Game in China

From The Japan Advertiser (Tokio)

Politics in China is a wonderful and all absorbing game which usually terminates if the individual succeeds in gaining some influence in the seeking of refuge in one of the international settlements. The biggest or best brains among the Chinese politicians live a great part of their time for safety's sake in the treaty ports. All the angles of the old political regime in China are played with the finesse of a complicated mentality and combined with these all the methods of modern governments have been introduced and then "some." Very few foreigners, even those who live in Peking and talk and think of Chinese politics as a steady diet, can but faintly grasp but a part of all the angles from which politics can be played. The subtle intrigue, the plots with sinister motives, the secrecy of it all and then the unending rumors make Peking fascinating. Peking with a steady government and a well defined policy would lose much of its charm. But if this is true, Peking's charm is the nation's ruin. It represents a contest between political factions and individuals grasping for power or wealth in which the people of China never figure and the good of China is merely rhetoric.

Japanese Press Opinion on China.

From the Tokio Asahi

Chinese politics change like a cinematograph. President Li Yuan-hung who, when he dismissed former Premier Tuan Chi-jui professed not to fear death, and not to violate laws, thereby appearing to have strength of will and courage which would influence the whole of China. But when the military governors started an independence movement in several provinces his attitude became indefinite and difficult to understand. He requested General Chang Hsun to mediate. That was the first step toward bringing about the present situation, in which the northern militarists are enabled to make a show of sailing into Peking at high tide. The military governors had only taken momentary advantage. Had President Li acted promptly to counteract the influence of these military governors, he could easily have prevented the present situation from rising. The so-called provisional government of the northern militarists has not yet been established. It cannot as yet be called such until it is formally established. Should the northern militarists succeed in acquiring power of government, it will mean a crisis for the Republic of China. The Chinese people as usual are indifferent to governmental affairs. But the southern leaders should rise to defend the Republic of China, either by protecting President Li's position or enabling Vice President Feng to succeed. The Terauchi Ministry which is reported to have notified the presidential offices in China that Japan will watch the developments is now frightened and is trying to change its method of watching. It is now establishing a commission to investigate diplomatic affairs. This is only to change the opera glass to look at the Chinese situation.

From the Tokio Jiji

The attitude of the Military Governors of the provinces in declaring independence is mostly ambiguous and such declaration seems to be a mere bluff, and yet if President Li Yuan Hung accepts the demands of the Military Governors through the good offices of General Chang Hsun, the Military Governors may be content to have defeated the President by mere declaration but the Peoples' Parties will not accept such result quietly and the situation will become disturbed and therefore it is desirable to see the compromise on a reasonable basis instead of having it extremely one sided.

The Diplomatic Investigation in Japan

From The Yomiuri (Tokio)

The special diplomatic investigation commission which is to be organized was planned in order to secure national unanimity, which was the ideal of the Terauchi Ministry. In Japan administrative affairs are handled quite roughly by the political parties. But aside from domestic political affairs, the foreign affairs should not be treated so roughly. The commission is a natural outcome of the desire to secure unanimity in diplomatic affairs. It is regrettable that Viscount Kato did not join in the movement. He should be a little more big-hearted and forget the political struggles for the sake of the national welfare.

Men and Events.

Mr. K. O. Mackenzie has left Shanghai to take up his permanent residence in Hankow, where he will be in charge of Messrs Mackenzie & Co's. branch office.

Mr. Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, at present in Russia, is expected to pay a visit to China on his way back to America.

Captain Demarest of the steamer China is the youngest skipper on the Pacific. He has not yet reached the age of 30.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha will move into its new offices on the first floor of the new North China Insurance Building, corner Szechuen and Kiukiang roads, Shanghai, next Monday morning.

The engagement is announced by Dr. J. C. Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson of their daughter Florence to Mr. J. C. Huston, American vice consul stationed at the legation in Peking.

One hundred and ten members of the American colony in Peking have joined the Volunteer Rifle Company, and are drilling five days a week under the direction of Col. W. C. Neville.

The Rev. E. C. Lobenstein will deliver the Baccalaureate address to the graduating class of the Shanghai American school Sunday afternoon, June 17, at 5 o'clock in the assembly room of the Palace Hotel.

Rosa Luxemburg, the German Socialist, who was imprisoned for taking part in an anti-war agitation, has been sentenced to an additional 10 days' imprisonment for abusing a policeman. She called him a *Schweinhund* and flung an inkstand at him.

A Russian Chamber of Commerce has been formed in Shanghai, the Committee for which is as follows: Chairman, Count L. Jezierski. Members, Messrs. A. Drachenfels, S. Heiman, M. Morducovitch and M. Rizaeff. Secretary, Mr. E. Statkiewics.

The Bethlehem Steel Co. is withdrawing its representation in China, the announcement being made that the Peking office, which for the past six years has been in charge of Capt. I. V. Gillis, is to be closed.

01-054

What are the best books on China for the new-arrival to read?

This is a question that troubles every new-comer to China and the answers are often as perplexing as the question. In order to settle the matter and be of service to all persons who come to China to live and to all persons anywhere who are interested in encouraging a serious study of China, MILLARD'S REVIEW will give several prizes for lists of the best books dealing with China or with China and the rest of the world.

Here are the prizes for the best answers to this question!

1st Prize—Five yearly subscriptions to MILLARD'S REVIEW or cash equivalent.
2nd Prize—Three yearly subscriptions to MILLARD'S REVIEW or the cash equivalent if desired.
3rd Prize—Two yearly subscriptions to MILLARD'S REVIEW or cash equivalent.
4th Prize—A yearly subscription to MILLARD'S REVIEW.
5th Prize—A yearly subscription to MILLARD'S REVIEW.

CONDITIONS

This competition is open to all persons living in China or elsewhere whether Chinese or foreigners. The lists must include at least twenty books dealing with all phases of Chinese life, art, trade, finance, customs, politics, international relations, history and so on. The lists of books with the names of the authors and publishers should be plainly written and accompanied by the name of the contestant, sent to the undersigned. There is no objection to authors listing their own books in case they desire to enter the competition. Where more than one person selects winning lists the prizes will be divided.

All lists submitted will be turned over to a committee of competent judges composed of one Chinese, one Missionary and one Foreign Business Man or member of Foreign Legation or Consulate. This committee will make the awards and the winning lists will be printed in MILLARD'S REVIEW.

All lists must be in this office before noon of August 20, 1917.

Send your answers, with your name and address to the Book Editor of

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI.

Unsettled conditions in China and the slight prospects of securing business are given as the reasons for the withdrawal.

Mr. John S. Potter of New York City has arrived in Shanghai and has been appointed manager of the publicity department of Andersen, Meyer and Company. Mr. Potter spent several years in the U. S. government service in the Philippine Islands and was connected with the Philippine Exhibit at the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

Mr. H. J. Rosencrantz, vice president and managing director of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore Far Eastern Division, Inc., left Shanghai June 15 for Japan and the United States. After stopping over in Japan for ten days., Mr. Rosenkrantz will visit his company's head offices in New York. He had been in the Orient for a year organizing branch offices.

George Bernard Shaw in the course of an article on the Russian upheaval says: "We all know that the government of the Tsar was ten times worse than the government of the Kaiser, and when the Germans reproached us and held us up to contempt in America for combining with the most barbarous and bigoted autocracy in Europe to crush the most civilized power in the world we had no reply to make except that the Russian army was useful as a steam roller."

Miss Bessie Abbott, America's gifted prima donna, will take part in a concert to be given at the Olympic Theater July 3, in aid of the funds of the American Red Cross, arrangements to that effect having been concluded with Mr. Louis A. Reed, her manager. Mr. Thos. Sammons, American Consul General, is giving every assistance, and several prominent British residents are cooperating. The concert will be operatic and patriotic. Local talent will participate.

Mr. Earl B. Rose, Clerk and Commissioner of the United States Court for China, has tendered his resignation to take effect June 30. Mr. Rose is joining the law firm of Jernigan & Fessenden, which has taken over the practice of Mr. Joseph W. Rice, who has returned to America. Mr. Rose was appointed Clerk of the U. S. Court in March, 1914, and Commissioner of the Court in October, 1915, and has at various times most ably filled the office of District Attorney during the absence of Major Holcomb.

The Municipal Gazette states that during the latter half of April and the month of May the Municipal Police have almost daily accompanied parties of Chinese Government delegates in their visits to premises owned or occupied by German subjects residing in the Settlement in order to take over the arms and munitions declared by them at the time of their recent registration. In only a few cases was any difficulty experienced in this work. In one instance over 80,000 rounds of automatic pistol ammunition was taken from a private residence. During the time that has elapsed since the registration of Germans took place no attempt has been made by the Chinese Authorities to exercise the right of search granted them under the Regulations issued by the Government at the time of the rupture of diplomatic relations.

The Turkish subject Ettinger, tried at the Mixed Court on the charge of attemptting to forge a Spanish passport, having a photo of the German Nielsen attached to it, was discharged June 13, the evidence showing that the passport had originally been forged by an Austrian named Kindler and Kindler then betrayed through a man named Rothman his own work for the British authorities. The British Assessor, Mr. Grant Jones, in discharging Ettinger, said: "I hope this will be a warning to you in future. In spite of your denials in the witness box, your career is perfectly well known to the police, and you must remember that you no longer enjoy the immunity which was yours prior to the rupture of diplomatic relations between China and Germany. Have nothing to do with your former masters, who are now outlawed by the whole civilized world. Try to gain an honest living, and no man will molest you. You can go."

"The New East" is the name of a new monthly journal issued in Tokio, under the editorship of J. Robertson Scott, who for many years was a writer on foreign and colonial topics in London. He is assisted by Hugh Byas, formerly on the staff of the London Times, and until last month editor of the Japan Advertiser. The aim of the journal, as stated in its initial issue, is "To interpret to the West the best in the thought and achievement of Japan, and to Japan the best in the thought and achievement of the West; and to develop by better acquaintance between the British and Japanese peoples, the good relations which so happily exist between Japan and Great Britain. Among the contributors are Count Terauchi, Earl Curzon, Viscount Motono, Marquis Inouye, Prince Tokugawa and Baron Kikuchi. Count Terauchi's article is entitled "The Alliance is the will of Heaven." Under the heading "United States and Japan," are articles on: What America Means to Me, by Y. Tsurumi; Colonel Roosevelt and Japan; What is a White Man?, by Dr. Scudder.

The Fourth of July.

Arrangements are rapidly being completed to make the Fourth of July celebration in Shanghai this year a most elaborate affair. All the allied nationalities are participating and the Consuls General of these nations will attend the official reception at the American consulate, which will start the day's events, to be followed later by a military parade in which the allied members of the S. V. C. will participate. The principal sporting event will be a baseball game on the race track grounds in the afternoon between the 14th U. S. Infantry team and a team of selected Shanghai players. The general committee voted $1200 for the purpose of bringing the army team down from Tientsin.

In addition to the members of the general committee published last week there have since been added the following: Messrs. J. J. Connell, G. F. Ashley, A. H. Swan, M. F. Perkins and Dr. J. C. McCracken.

The following special committees have been appointed:—

Consular reception committee:—Messrs. Sprague (chairman), Dunning, L. Everett, Hykes and Keegan and Major Holcomb.

Evening entertainment committee:—Messrs. Sutterle (chairman), Gaines, McGrath, Fessenden and Rose.

Finance committee:—Messrs. Emens (chairman), Burns and Southmayd.

Sports committee:—Dr. Downs (chairman), Messrs. Merriman, Ashley, Moss, F. Sites, Drs. Woodbridge, McCracken, Stevenson, Gamewell and Findley.

Military celebration committee:—Messrs. Swan (chairman), Webb, Millard, Perkins and Captain Delano.

Consul-General Sammons is ex officio a member of all the committees.

01-056

Women's Work.

American Women's Club.

The three reading circles of The American Woman's Club have been combined for the summer months by Mrs. P. L. Bryant, Chairman of the Literary Department, and the first meeting of the summer was held in the apartments of Mrs. A. H. Hallam, in the Astor House, Tuesday morning. Despite the inclemency of the weather almost a score of ladies assembled. Mrs. W. H. Lacy read a most interesting paper on "The Vicar of Wakefield," Mrs. Baldwin gave a sketch of the life of Oliver Goldsmith, and Mrs. O. R. Morse read selections from the work.

The members of the summer reading circle have decided to do war relief work at their meetings, which will be held every Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, and will cooperate with the British Women's work, which will furnish them with the necessary materials for their work, which will be returned when completed. Mrs. J. D. Gaines has charge of the war relief work in connection with the American Woman's Club, and will be glad to furnish materials, directions, etc., to any club member who does not belong to the reading circle but who may wish to do work of this kind in her home.

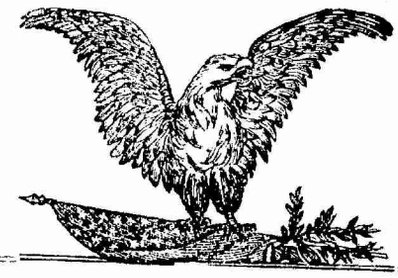
The next meeting of the reading circle will be held June 19 in Mrs. Hallam's rooms, when "Tom Sawyer" will be under discussion. Mrs. Hallam will read a review of it and Mrs. Bryant will give a biographical sketch of the author.

British Women's Work.

The weekly report of British Women's Work notes the departure with deep regret of Mrs. Hanwell, who had been with the B. W. W. since its inception. Mrs. Hanwell was elected, at the first meeting, the representative of the Doctor's Centre and later established the bandage department, The Report also notes the departure of Mrs. McNeill in the following words: "As the member who, on Mrs. Campbell's departure, assumed a leading part in the Bandage Department, who became representative of the Bar Centre when Mrs. Wilkinson left and who finally initiated the War Dressings Department, Mrs. McNeill has been nothing if not thorough. Two whole days each week she spent at the War Dressings room, two mornings a week were devoted to rolling bandages at her own house and latterly the two other mornings were given up to other B. W. work. Such unflagging zeal will be hard to replace, but we are glad to say that Mrs. A. W. Burkill and Mrs. Wheelock take on the leadership of her War Dressings work and Mrs. Jackson her part in connection with the rolled bandages, while Mrs. King replaces her as representative of the Bar Centre. Mrs. Jackson replaces Mrs. Hanwell as representative of the Doctors' Centre."

The Frawley Company

The Frawley company will continue to present "Under Cover," the unusual detective drama, tonight and Monday, June 16 and 18. Then will come the sparkling farce "Twin Beds "which ran for two years in New York. "Twin Beds" will be given June 19, 20 and 21. "Bought and Paid For" is listed as the next production after "Twin Beds." This strong drama of contemporary American life will first be seen June 22.



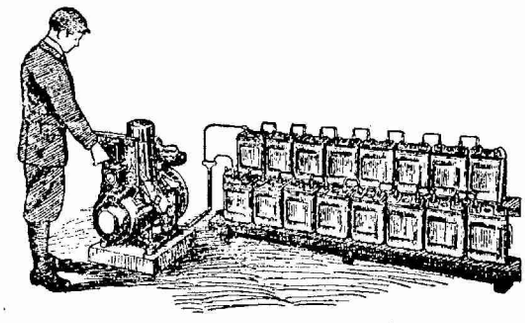
Notice

Notice is hereby given that all persons going to the United States, or en route through the United States, or on vessels touching at American ports, should submit their passports to an American Diplomatic or Consular officer for verification) if American) or vise (if not American).

THOMAS SAMMONS
American Consul-General.
SHANGHAI, CHINA
JUNE 8, 1917.

Delco-Light

IT'S A LITTLE WONDER



Sole agents for China.

Fearon Daniel & Co., Inc.

18 B KIANGSE ROAD—SHANGHAI.

01-057

The Theatre

"The Outcast"

AFTER seeing the Frawley Company give Herbert Henry Davies' play "The Outcast" (by the way, isn't the title "Outcast," without "The"?) at the Lyceum Theatre last Friday evening I wondered why that piece was not selected to open the Shanghai engagement instead of "Fair and Warmer." Of course I really know why—Mr. Frawley, being head of the organization, wanted to open in a play in which he himself appeared; but it would have been better business to put on "The Outcast" first. For there was no room to doubt how the Davies' comedy was received; prolonged and genuine curtain calls followed every act. A comparatively small audience made more noise in expressing its approval than twice their number had at the first presentation of the Hopwood farce. Not that this matter of selection, or sequence, makes any difference except on the business side; for the community will not be long in learning that a capable dramatic organization is among us, if the standard shown in "The Outcast" is maintained.

"The Outcast" is a two part play; that is, two characters, a woman and a man, carry the whole dramatic proposition; all the other characters merely "feed" them. Miss Eva Lang and Mr. John Halliday had the leading roles at the Lyceum. It was Miss Lang's first appearance in Shanghai, and hers was the "big" part. She scored tremendously, to put a verdict in three words. She received an ovation.

One who had seen this play in New York could not help comparing Miss Lang's work with that of Elsie Ferguson, who created the part in America after it was brought over from Sir Charles Wyndham's theatre in London. The comparison is not at all to Miss Lang's disadvantage; in fact, in some particulars Miss Lang got better effects than Miss Ferguson did. Miss Ferguson's unusual beauty, her melting eyes, her dulcet voice with the tearful catch in it, and a stage manner lending itself to the expression of pathos and gentleness, made her ideal for the part in the estimation of most critics (The advantage of producing plays in New York and London is that, in casting them, actors of peculiar suitability for every part can be obtained.) In some ways, mostly connected with physique, Miss Lang does not quite equal Miss Ferguson. In other ways, her rendition of the part surpasses any actress I have previously seen in it, and I have seen three. It was evident that Miss Lang had studied the part thoroughly. Her gradations of speech and manner were especially well done. As the play progressed, and Miriam spoke of her efforts to improve her mind and manners so that she would be able to associate with her lover's friends, one could notice the improvement in subtle shadings of speech and intonations of the voice, as well as in phraseology. Her physical expressions of this evolution were equally well depicted—in her walk, in the way she carried her head, in the way she sat and rose, in her little gestures, the effects of a new social culture appeared; while her speech showed a higher plane of thought struggling to break through the muck of debasement. The woman was not only wearing better clothes, as a result of her change of situation; her mind and soul were expanding under the influence of an unselfish and absorbing love, and were putting on a new dress too. In the emotional scenes, however, Miss Lang showed to best advantage. In the big scene at the end of the third act, when her lover leaves her, she built up and sustained it with intelligence and power. Most ladies in the audience needed their handkerchiefs during this scene.

"The Outcast" relates a simple and, unfortunately, a common story of modern life; that is, common it its beginnings, but uncommon in its development and ending. A girl of the street comes by circumstances, at night, into the apartment of a man who, having been jilted by a woman he loves, is trying by using drugs and liquor to deaden the pain. He notices her forlorn condition, which strikes a kindred feeling in his own heart, and pities her; after talking a while he offers to help her. Thus an acquaintance begins, which develops in the usual human way. They become intimate. He makes money, and keeps her in luxury; she loves him deeply, and he grows to admire her and enjoy her company. His former fiancee, who had married, becomes unhappy and makes overtures to revive his love for her. The man thinks himself true to his former love, responds to the advances, and separates from the girl, with the customary offer to provide for her. In the end, he discovers that he wants her more than the other woman, and with their decision to spend their lives together the play ends. A story that can happen in life, but which seldom does with that denouement.

Mr. John Halliday had almost as strong a part as Miss Lang, and he was entirely competent; one even may say he was exceptionally good. It is a "straight" part, calling for no extraordinary subtleties of interpretation, but requiring at times strong emotional variations. These were well expressed by Mr. Halliday. He almost completely fulfilled the appearance needed to give visual plausibility to the action. The lesser parts were well taken. Mr. Homer Barton gave a convincing and delicately amusing sketch of the lackadaisical friend of all parties; and Mr. Reynold's Denniston gave a sound portrayal of the other friend. Mr. George Austin Moore's acquaintances on Broadway, who have been used to hearing him sing "Moon" songs backed up by a beauty chorus, never would have recognized him in the part of a butler. Miss Annette Tyler hardly rose to the possibilities offered by the part of the woman whose ambition caused her to jilt Geoffrey, and who lacked strength of love and character to go straight either way. Miss Haager did a "bit" acceptably, and Miss Fonda made one brief appearance as a maid.

I find myself at times feeling slightly irritated by sins of commission and omission in stage management. The purpose of stage management is to create and sustain illusion, and every minor lapse suspends in some degree the "action" of a play. The other night it would have been easy to supply proper glasses for the drinks in Geoffrey's rooms, and the men need not, after pouring their whisky, have been forced to swallow it "neat" from lack of any soda or water to put with it.

And I frequently wonder when authors and stage managers will abandon the stage meal, as destructive of illusion in the modern drama. In this play, Miriam, in the first act, is very hungry, and when he learns this Geoffrey hastily sets some food before her. She is supposed to be ravenous, but she merely nibbles at a thin sandwich and takes a sip of drink. Why have her eat anything at that juncture? It is not necessary to the dramatic action; the same effect could easily be contrived by another device. The author is at fault there. If Miss Lang stopped to eat like a half-starved woman would, then the dramatic action would have to pause until she finished—so the eating is merely bluffed over.

01-058

Stage meals are now recognized as a dramatic anomaly, anyhow; and they are becoming taboo except for purposes of farce, and even there their utility is often doubtful. Realism is eliminating the stage meal, as it is eliminating other well-worn properties and conventions of the drama. For years managers tried to keep the stage meal up to the progress of stage realism. I remember when James A. Hearne, in "Shore Acres," carried the stage meal to the realistic limit, by having a real old-fashioned New England turkey dinner cooked and served (the scene, you may recall, was the kitchen-living room of a farm house) on the stage. But in that case the realism defeated its own dramatic object. The audience was tremendously interested, laughed at the carving of the turkey, and sniffed the odors of real country gravy delightedly; but it was soon discovered that their attention was so distracted by this diversion that the dramatic action was for the time obliterated. After a while Mr. Hearne cut this scene down so that it did not center attention on the food, to the neglect of the actors. Since that experiment in realism, the stage dinner has been more and more given over to the farceurs —we now usually see it with the Charlie Chaplins and Macklyn Arbuckles of the screen who have cheeses and pies slapped in their faces, or who sputter their food over the other actors. I think the dramatic authors will do well to leave the stage meal to the comic scenario writers. But this is digression.

The illogicality (is this coining a word?) of the general public in its ideas about plays is very well demonstrated by some comment I have heard locally about the first two productions of the Frawley Company—"Fair and Warmer" and "The Outcast." Many who loosely condemned "Fair and Warmer" as distasteful and immoral, do not make that criticism of "The Outcast." Why, I wonder? In "Fair and Warmer" are two perfectly good people making a transparent pretence of being bad, but doing nothing really wrong. In "The Outcast" are two actually bad people (bad in the conventional social sense, I mean—not fundamentally bad, as the wiser ones know humanity) who, in the end, decide to reshape their lives on outwardly respectable lines; not from remorse, nor from moral awakening, but for convenience. Yet the dear general public pretends to be shocked at the one, and is pleasantly moralized by the other.

I hope that, before concluding its engagement in Shanghai, the Frawley Company will revive "The Outcast," so that those who failed to attend the performances last week will have another chance to see Miss Lang in that role.

T. F. M.

"Jerry"

AS a play, "Jerry," the farce presented by the Frawley Company at the Lyceum theatre last Tuesday, is hardly worth criticism. It is merely one of those things periodically concocted by dramatists and managers to exploit a popular "star." In that case the "star" was Billie Burke, and "Jerry" is a farcical patchwork designed to show off Miss Burke's pretty face and figure, her babyish manner and kittenish archness, by creating scenes and situations where these show to advantage. The play was vapid and cloying with Miss Burke in it, and when all that finished characterization and careful rehearsal could do, had been done to infuse some plausability into the action.

Seen at the Lyceum under less favorable circumstances, the artificiality of the piece was even more apparent than when I saw it in America. It fairly creaked with obvious dramatic trickery. The part of "Jerry" was taken here by Miss Eva Lang, who at least showed her versatility, and who gave a technically clever rendition which failed to be convincing only because of the dramatic fustian which the part is made of. The theme makes an effort to hop back and forth between extreme farcical improbablity and squashy sentimentality, with result that neither ever became plausible. It is an error to suppose that farce need not be plausible; there is a dramatic plausibility of farce, just as there is a dramatic plausibility for tragedy, and other forms of drama. Dramatic plausibility differs from the plausibility of life; but it must be compounded of the possibilities of life. Even in farce, characters must be consistent, and the situations must be farcically consistent if any genuinely humorous effect is obtained. Of course, I am distinguishing polite farce from the slap-stick kind.

As an example of what I mean, take two farces presented here by the Frawley Company.—"Fair and Warmer" and "Jerry." "Fair and Warmer," indelicate as it is, is technically a good farce: "Jerry," with all its sacharine would-be sweetness and mock sentiment, is technically a poor farce. In "Fair and Warmer" the situations and character drawing are dramatically consistent; in "Jerry" they are not.

"Jerry" starts off well enough; the first act manages to develop consistently—but after then the piece becomes a farcical jumble, in which no end of old devices are worked in to get laughs, whether they are germane to the proposition of the play or not. By no stretch of the imagination could the pretended suicide scene be made intelligently acceptable—we knew all the time it was only a device to enable Miss Burke to hop in and out of bed in pink silk pajamas, and mess up the lace pillows about her gorgeous red hair. (I cannot get away from Billie Burke in thinking of "Jerry," for "Jerry" was Billie Burke and nothing else). Then the farce, so far as its dramatic action is concerned, was finished at the end of the third act. The proposition is simply: "Jerry" has fallen in love with a man and wilfully determines to marry him at all costs. First Act, "I want him;" Second Act, "I'll get him;" Third Act, "I've got him." That's the plot, and the piece ought to end there. But no! it had to be dragged out into a fourth act, so that Miss Burke could be shown off in other whimsies, and to enable her to pose—the audience is by now rather of the opinion that it *is* posing—as a settled-down wife.

The ending scene of the first act was almost spoiled by the "business" with the newspaper. It probably was not possible to have a copy of the "Ledger;" but, since a local newspaper had to be used, why not change the "business" of the scene so that, while the characters were pointing all their action to it, the paper itself would not be registering a dramatic reaction with the audience?

Mr. Frawley submitted to be buried in the part of an amiable middle-aged suitor af "Jerry's" aunt. Perhaps he felt that the Philadelphia accent was too difficult, for he gave the character a brogue. Miss Sydney did very good work as "Jerry's" mother, who, while designed as an unsympathetic character in the piece, had the sympathy of the audience by the time the play ended because of the daughter's actions. Mr. Halliday, Mr. Moore and Miss Tyler handled conventional parts acceptably; and Mr. Denniston, as an elderly servant, came as near to being human as the author would allow.

T. F. M.

In the Field of Business and Finance

Shortage in World's Wheat Crop.

World-wide interest, and indeed apprehension, attaches to the question of the world's wheat supply, statistics concerning which are being gathered in every country of the world—except China. America, with the problem before it of feeding the army which is being created, finds itself in the position of having sold forward for delivery during 1917 three hundred million bushels, and at the same time facing a considerable shortage in production, the estimates on the crop of Winter wheat which is about to be harvested being that it will be the poorest in thirteen years. It is still a bit too early to forecast the probable yield of the Spring crop, but even putting this at 250,000,000 bushels, which is higher than the average of recent years, and adding this to the winter crop, estimated at 266,000,000 bushels, America will produce for the year only 516,000,000 bushels, and although the country's normal requirements for food and seed are slightly less than this quantity, being just over 600,000,000 bushels, America, if she wishes to fulfill her obligations on future sales—and there is no indication that she does not so intend—finds herself faced with a serious shortage in this most important of all foodstuffs, although to a certain extent this deficiency may be made up by a greater use of maize, which cereal is commonly known in America as "corn," although in England the latter word is used in the sense of "grain" generally.

In America, in common with such other large wheat producing countries as Russia and Argentine, there is always a considerable reserve stock, but the visible stock in America at last reports was only 30,000,000 bushels, considerably less than it has been for a year or so, although in this connection it may be noted that this time two years ago the reserve of visible stocks had fallen to the lowest point known in half a century, namely 6,000,000 bushels. And by the time the new crop of Winter wheat is harvested during the coming month the prospects are that the reserve stock will have fallen even lower than that figure.

The seriousness of the situation in America was reflected in the produce exchanges of the country, the most important of which is the Board of Trade at Chicago. In the early days of last month, May wheat rose to over three dollars a bushel, and on the 11th, when the price had reached $3.21, with prospects of its going up to eight or even ten dollars, the Board took the unprecedented step of putting a summary stop to all trading and ruling that existing contracts would have to be adjudicated by the actual delivery of wheat or by a settling price to be agreed upon by a committee. Prominent in the booming operations was Joseph Leiter, who over a decade ago was hard hit as the result of failing in his attempt to corner the market. It is currently reported that his transactions netted him several million dollars.

Despite the fact that the very dry weather, which up until a few weeks ago, seems to have been prevalent all over the Far East, has considerably curtailed the crop of wheat in China and particularly in Manchuria, when matters come to a test it is quite probable that the wheat shortage will be felt less in China than in any other country. The population of China, particularly the southern half of it, will simply continue to eat rice, although the use of wheat flour for the baking of various forms of cakes and pastry—they can hardly be described as bread—has in recent years considerably increased. The northern Chinese use considerably less rice and much more wheat than their southern neighbors, but if wheat becomes too expensive, for there is little danger that with Manchuria to draw on there would not be sufficient, they will simply consume more millet, which, by the way, is their favorite cereal.

Considerable flour is at present being exported from Shanghai to Europe but these exports are more than made up by the output of Japanese mills in Southern Manchuria, the Japanese boats from Dairen bringing considerable quantities from the Tiehling mills almost weekly.

Wheat crops generally throughout the world are poor. Russia, which in times of peace, exports large quantities to England and other countries, would hardly be in a position to export at present, even though communication were not cut off by the German blockade, as her fields have been lying untilled owing to the peasants having to serve in the army. Indeed, in many parts of Russia, there is not sufficient wheat and flour to meet the normal demands of the population, although this state of affairs is principally due to the breakdown of transportation facilities.

Reports from America are to the effect that the crop in Argentine has failed, and practically the whole production will be needed for home consumption. Canada's crops seem to be fair, and of her normal crop of 200,000,000 bushels, probably half will be available for export.

It is an almost tantalizing fact that little help may be looked for from North Manchuria, which produces as good a quality of wheat as is to be found anywhere. Had the peasants of that region sufficient inducement to bend their energies to increased production they would bring to the markets crops that would astonish the world. But their experiences of the past season do not encourage any strenuous efforts. All over the country the crops of beans and wheat are still lying unshipped, owing to the inability of the Chinese Eastern railway to furnish cars, although it would seem that if there was any management of the Railway's affairs worthy of the name it would be a very easy matter to see that cars which go north or west filled with imported cargo would be utilized to a much greater extent than they are for export cargo going south or east. And if the truth must be told, the corruption at the various stations along said railway has done a great deal to discourage shipments and to increase the cost of cargo handled.

The weekly circular of trade statistics issued by the British Chamber of Commerce at Hankow June 6 states:—This market continues very quiet, and there is still no business passing to speak of. We are at the end of the season for most commodities and supplies are exceedingly scarce. Tael prices continue very high as compared with current prices at home and ruling rates of freight. Wood oil has again advanced considerably owing to native buying. In spite of one or two purchases the bean market has not yet really opened, shippers being reluctant to operate pending receipt of more definite advices from home.

Commercial Notes

The Cunard S.S. Co. made a profit of £2,501,840 during 1916.

The Samagaga Rubber Co. Ltd will pay an interim dividend of 5% June 20.

New debentures of the South Manchuria Railway are to be issued through the Industrial Bank of Japan shortly.

The Japan Flour Milling Company will call an ordinary general meeting of shareholders June 21 when the company will declare a dividend of 16 %

The Tokyo Stock Exchange will reduce its dividend rate to 16 per cent this term, it is said, because the business result for the past six months has been poorer than last term, when dividend rates were 30 per cent per annum.

The Yokohama municipality has applied to the Japanese government asking the authorities to refund 2,700,000 yen which the municipality invested in the construction of the new customs compound. The work was started in 1906 with an appropriation of 10,520,000 yen under the joint management of the government and the municipality.

Previous to the outbreak of the war in Europe America produced the modest quantity of 800 tons of aniline per year. The present annual output is 25,000 tons and there are good prospects that before long America may repeat in foreign lands the successes won by American iron and steel, typewriters, sewing machines, harvesters, machine tools and other industries.

Financial reports from New York are to the effect that the security of the Associated Banks of New York is $96,000,000 above the legal limit. The rediscounts and general loans at the Reserve Banks are $166,000,000, those at the New York Reserve Bank being $37,000,000 inclusive. Government deposits are estimated at $96,000,000.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" states that the recent speculation in the French cotton market has revealed a powerful cotton syndicate; he warns the Government of the disastrous consequences. The shutting down of every branch of the industry is predicted.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's report of April 12 states:—Further purchases by the U. S. Government have been reported and these, though moderate in amount, seem likely to continue and therefore to reduce the amount offering here from that quarter. It is, however, on China, that the movements of the market chiefly depend and although Shanghai exchange has been firmer lately and sales of sycee seem unlikely to continue, any signs of weakness or strength there would be quickly reflected here.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co.'s weekly circular, dated April 12, states:—No fresh arrivals of gold from Canada have been reported in New York during the week. The outgoings from New York amounted to $2,371,000, chiefly for Japan. A further purchase of silver was made last week by the United States Government (on this occasion of 450,000 ounces). Such support, though not large, is likely to impress the American market, owing to the quarter from which it emanates. An unusually large reduction of 191 lakhs has taken place in the holding of silver, coined and otherwise, by the Indian Treasury. The total now stands lower than it has done since February 15 last.

The withdrawal of gold from America to Japan forms the subject of telegrams from London and from America. According to a despatch from New York to the Jiji these shipments are "causing considerable comment in financial circles in London and regret is expressed that this movement is considered necessary by Japan." In a special telegram to the Peking Daily News from Washington Secretary of the Treasury Mc Adoo is quoted as saying that the withdrawals are being made at an alalarming rate and for no apparent reason of trade; also that the economic effect of the withdrawals is disconcerting to general business. Telegrams last week were to the effect that Japan would draw on America for gold to finance shipments of cotton from India.

As is well known, the soya bean is grown more extensively in Manchuria than in any other part of the world, and its by-products find their greatest usefulness in Japan, where the oil is used in the manufacture of sauces, which are in great demand because of their nitrogenous content, and supplement rice in the dietary. With the increasing production of beans in Manchuria and the increasing demand for oil in Japan, new factories to express the oil are being erected in all parts of Manchuria. The latest project of this kind is being handled by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha which will erect a plant costing about ten million yen. After thoroughly investigating the matter, however, this large Japanese concern decided that it would be more profitable to erect the plant in Yokohama than in Manchuria. The cake, which remains after the oil has been expressed, is in great demand in Japan as a fertilizer.

The Shanghai Stock Exchange

The Shanghai Stock Exchange issued a notice June 12 to the effect that the rule, passed several years ago giving the Committee disciplinary powers over members making contracts for forward delivery in which no share numbers are declared, has been rescinded at an extraordinary general meeting. The rule in question was adopted shortly after a case in the British Supreme Court brought out the point that contracts made on the old system, which by the rescinding of this rule has again been revived, could not be enforced. The adoption of the rule caused considerable controversy and brought forth pronounced opposition from a minority of the members of the Stock Exchange, but up until this time their efforts had been unavailing. As can easily be understood, the enforcement of the rule considerably curtailed the volume of business transacted, and it would appear that the majority of the brokers have adopted the point of view that a reversion to the old system would probably result in an increased volume of business. The Exchange in its official notice points out that while the brokers are now free to make such contracts, the Committee is debarred by Rule 62 from taking any cognizance of claims arising therefrom, and moreover that under King's Regulations, etc., they are unenforceable in a British Court. It is also announced that quotations for forward delivery supplied to the Press under the heading "Official Business" will only be made when a declaration has been signed by the selling and buying brokers that share numbers will be inserted in the contracts, and that quotations for forward delivery under the Heading "Unofficial Business," while supplied for the public, are not registered in the books of the exchange, and are not recognized by the committee.

The Compradore

LANGUAGE, customs and peculiarity of trade in the Orient must have been responsible for the creation of the "compradore"—an intermediary in almost all foreign trade in China. In origin the term comes from the Portuguese *comprar*, to buy, the Portuguese being the first Europeans to arrive at Canton by sea, coming during the reign of Cheng Te, 1506 to 1522.

Just what a compradore is supposed to do is a never ending source of discussion. The relations of compradores to their foreign employers are set out in numerous contracts of lengthy legal phraseology, and have resulted in considerable Mixed Court litigation.

Webster's New International Dictionary, the last word in all arguments, says. "A native agent, adviser and factotum employed by a foreign establishment, as commercial houses, banks, consulates, etc., in China, to have charge of its native employees and act as intermediary in transactions with the natives, often with extraordinary powers in financial matters; hence, a similar Chinese employee in other Oriental houses, as in the Philippines."

The Encyclopaedia Britannica agrees with Webster and adds the information that the compradore was originally a native servant in European households in the East. Professor Herbert A Giles, M. A., LL.D., late British Consul at Ningpo, in his "Glossary of Reference on China" adds the further information that the compradore is the Chinese agent through whose means foreign merchants in China effect their purchases and sales. Chinese storekeepers and ship-chandlers are also thus designated."

Foreign business men sitting around the hotel or club discuss the merits and demerits of their compradores much the same as they discuss their automobiles. The discussion usually turns to stories illustrating the proverbial honesty of the Chinese compradore, and in general he has a proud history of integrity in business dealings in the archives of his profession or guild. It is often said that there were no dishonest compradores until the foreigners taught them dishonesty. Originally it was never considered necessary to have a written contract or agreement between the foreign firm and the compradore.

Since the compradore acts as intermediary in all transactions between the foreign "hong" and the native Chinese, he is supposed to guarantee all accounts that pass through his hands. For this service he usually receives a commission. In practically all cases the compradore gives a cash guarantee of integrity. This cash is used in the petty business of the firm and is returned to the compradore at the end of each month. Whether he receives interest on his cash guarantee in addition to his salary or commission depends upon the arrangement made. The readiness of the Chinese compradore to put up a cash guarantee has led many a "fly-by-night" foreign firm or individual to engage in business on the funds of the Chinese member of the firm, and many an unsophisticated Chinese has found, after the departure of a ship, that his cash and employer have both departed for unknown lands. There have probably been more experiences of this kind than of the kind where the compradore proved unfaithful.

In Dr. Smith's "Chinese Characteristics" a manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai bank is quoted:

"Of course there are exceptions to every rule, but to show that I have good reasons for making such a strong statement, I may mention that for the last twenty-five years the bank has been doing a very large business with Chinese in Shanghai, amounting, I should say, to hundreds of millions of taels, and we have never yet met with a defaulting Chinaman."

And within three years after this statement was made, according to Dr. Smith a Chinese compradore of the same bank in Hongkong so crippled it by losses for which it did not appear that there was any security, that a million dollars were subtracted from the annual profits.

Compradores are often engaged in business of their own totally different from that of the concern with which they are connected. In cases of banks the compradore may make the loans and guarantee them all over the country. Compradores often remain with foreign firms for many years and become very wealthy. Wong Soong Dong compradore at the American consulate in Shanghai for the last forty-five years once said to Consul General Sammons:

"Consuls many times come and go, but Wong Soong Dong, he always remains this side."

A very important function of the "compradore" is his thorough knowledge of credits. He is the walking Dun and Bradstreet of the *hong*. He is a complete encyclopaedia for all sorts of information concerning the trade of the country and how it is conducted. He tells his firm how to get the merchandise into the interior by rail, river, canal, camel and cart. He has his fingers on the political pulse of the interior and warns his *hong* against shipping into disturbed territories where the goods would be the prey of the soldier bandits.

He is the guardian of the sacred *chop* or seal of the office which is as good in all transactions of the firm with Chinese as the signature of the president. There are often cases in the Mixed Court growing out of the use of the *chop* by the compradore in their personal business deals. The compradore often argues that he has become known throughout the country by the name of the firm and hence has a right to use the *chop* in personal dealings.

There has been considerable agitation looking towards the elimination of the compradore, but he still survives.

Mr. Julean H. Arnold, American Commercial Attache at Peking, once said that as long as present trade conditions exist, the compradore will be an indispensable factor in Oriental business. Many of the large American as well as British firms that have built up their own organizations throughout China have not been able to eliminate the middleman or compradore and his legitimate or illegitimate "squeezes." They may eliminate him from the head office, but they need his assistance in the branches in the interior.

Japan's Loans

Japan's national loans stood at 2,507,206,750 yen at the end of May, according to the latest monthly returns published by the Finance Department. Of the total, 1,136,999,577 yen represents domestic loans, but 1,370,207,172.92 yen is foreign debt. During May the former increased by 39,500,000 yen in round figures, but the latter remained practically unchanged. The increase in domestic loans is said to be due to the flotation of the Railway Loan.

01-062

Japanese Business Expansion

There is a superabundance of money in Japan, and this among other reasons, has led during the past month to the promotion of new enterprises in the Island Empire on an unprecedented scale. According to the report of the Bank of Japan for the month of May, the capital put into promotion last month totalled 105,782,000 yen, which is only slightly less than the whole result for the first five months of 1914, and markedly larger than the first five months of 1915. A noticeable feature is the fact that more energy and capital have been devoted to extension of old concerns than to the promotion of new establishments and that promotion has been effected through the call for stock capital rather than the flotation of loans.

For the promotion of new establishments 43,670,000 yen was called into use during the month, an increase of 10,295,000 yen. The extension of old concerns required 62,114,000 yen, during the month, an increase of 42,144,000 yen over the preceding month. Of the total, 57,614,000 yen was raised by calls for stock capital, while only 4,500,000 yen was obtained through the flotation of new loans. The former figure shows an increase of 37,644,000 yen over the preceding month while the latter is a gain of 4,500,000 yen.

Among the principal concerns promoted during the month are the Tokio Rubber Industry Company, the Manchurian Hemp Weaving Company, the South Sea Sugar Manufacturing Company, the Japan Kiln Industry Company, the Tokio Marine Transportation Company, and the Borneo Development Company. The list of the enlarged companies includes many promment concerns such as the Third Bank, the Sumitomo Bank, the Omi Bank, the Izumi Cotton Spinning Company, the Ujigawa Water Power Company, the Yokohama Fish Oil Company, the Yamashita Steamship Company, the Nagoya Stock Exchange and the Hakata Stock Exchange.

Surplus Salt Revenue.

Negotiations for the remittance of $4,400,000 of the surplus salt revenue for the month of May to the Chinese Government have been brought to a successful conclusion. The opposition of the Japanese and French Ministers to the remittance has been withdrawn. Arrangements have been made for the foreign banks to turn over the amount to the Government and the Ministry of Finance has been so notified.

It is anticipated that the money market in Peking will be easier with the circulation of more than four million dollars in cash. The mere news that the foreign banks have decided to remit the salt revenue has raised the value of Bank of China notes.

The Banking Consortium has formally voted out the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank and resolved to substitute in its place the Bank of China for the deposit of that portion of salt revenue formally allotted to the German Bank. When the Chinese Government first proposed the substitution of the Bank of China for the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank for the deposit of salt revenue, the other foreign banks lodged a strong protest, and demanded that the salt revenue for deposit in the German Bank should be apportioned among themselves. After lengthy negotiations, they yielded, however, to the demand of the Government. Beginning on the first of June, all the salt revenue which used to be deposited in the German Bank has been transferred to the Bank of China.—*Peking Daily News.*

A Time Saver
A Money Saver

How long does it take you to do your duplicating?

Let us show you how you can turn out as many letters in one hour as you can with fifty typists in one day.

The Edison-Dick
Mimeograph

is the secret.

You dictate a letter, rule a blank or draw a sketch—and have fifty copies in a jiffy.

The fastest, simplest, most economical duplicator made.

For circulars, price lists, staff lists, form letters, drawings—an absolute necessity in the modern office.

You have a need the EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH can fill. Call for a demonstration to-day.

Mustard & Co., Agents.
22 Museum Road, Shanghai.

STAR GARAGE Co.
125 Bubbling Well Road

AGENTS

Chandler Motor
Car Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Fisk Rubber Tire Co.
of
New York City.

Automobile Accessories
Complete Stock Always on Hand.

Cars for Hire—Day and Night Service.

Telephone West 197
Shanghai.

01-063

MILLARD'S REVIEW offers exceptional Opportunities for the advertising of dependable merchandise!

Here are the reasons:

Millard's Review - -

Is read each week by the Leading Foreigners and Chinese of Shanghai and the Outports.

It goes to every Foreign Mission Station in China.

It goes to every Foreign College and Y.M.C.A. in China.

More than 1,000 copies are sold on the streets and sent to subscribers in Shanghai each week.

It goes each week to leading foreigners and Chinese of influence in Peking.

It goes to every American Consulate in China and Japan and the Legations at Peking.

In America - -

It goes to public men interested in the development of China.

It goes to every American firm interested in financial investment in China.

It goes to every American Chamber of Commerce and Foreign Trade Bureau in the United States.

It goes to every city, college and university library in the United States.

MILLARD'S REVIEW prints in full the decisions of the United States Court for China.

MILLARD'S REVIEW is the only Independent Weekly Journal published in the English Language in China.

Advertisements in MILLARD'S REVIEW carry all the prestige and confidence its straightforward editorial policy inspires.

ONLY THE ADVERTISEMENTS OF REPUTABLE FIRMS ARE ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION IN **MILLARD'S REVIEW.**

01-064

The Share Market.

RUBBERS	Closing Quotations, Week End. June 8	Last Quotation, Frt. June 15	Business Done in Shares During Week High	Low	Net Chg.
Anglo Dutch	5.50	5.30	5.30	5.30	—
Anglo Javas	10.35	10.10	10.10	10.10	—
Bukit	4.30	4.20	4.20	4.00	+0.20
Chemor United	1.32½	1.25	1.25	1.25	—
Cheng	3 20	3.00	3.00	3.00	—
Dominion	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	—
Gulas	8.10	7¾	7¾	7¾	—
Java Consols	21.75	21.25	21.50	21.25	—0.25
Kota Bahroe	9.70	9.50	9.50	9.50	—
Kroewoek	19.00	18.50	18.59	18.50	—
Padang...	14.75	15.00	15 00	15.00	—
Peng Kalan...	10.50	10.75	10.75	10.75	—
Semambu	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	—
Senawang	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	—
Shi. Kelantan	0.95	0.92½	0.92½	0.92½	—
Shi. Klebang	0.95	0.90	0 90	0.90	—
Shi. Serambam	0 80	0 80	0.80	0.80	—
Sui. Manggis	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	—
Tebong...	22½ x d	21.½	21.½	21.½	—

BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.

Langkats	16.50	15.50	15.50	15.25	+25
Yangste Ins.	2.20	1.90	1.90	1.90	—25
Ewo Cotton...	152.50	157.50	157.50	157.50	—
Internat. Cotton ...	89	92	92	91	T.+1.
Yangstepoo Drd. ...	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	—
Kung Yik	14.	14.75	14.75	14.75	—
					Tls.
Shi. Cotton	122	124	124	122.50	+1.50
Oriental Cotton... ...	34	37	37	33	+T.4.
Culty's Dairy	10	9	9	9	—
Telephone	84.50	80½ xd	80½	80½	—
Tram "B"	71 50	73.50	73.50	73.50	—

EXCHANGE

Bar Silver	38¼	39 1/16	39⅜	38 1/16	—7/16
T. T. on London... ...	3/7¼	3/8½	3/8½	3/7½	+0/1
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt. T/8	5.58	5.42	5.54	5.42	—0.12
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	1.14	1.12	1.14	1.12	—0.02
Mexican	72.57	72.6	72.7	72.6	—0.1
Native Int.	.03	.02	.05	.02	— .03

LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS

Spot	2/10	2/9	2/10¼	1/9	—0/1½
Forward	2/10⅜	2/9¾	2/10¾	2/9	—0/1
Tendency	Dull	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	—

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS & DIVIDENDS.

Share	Poried	Dividend
Samagaga	13—20 June	Tls. 0.05
Ziangbe	23—28 June	Tls. 0.25
Padang...	18—27 June	Tls. 1.50
Java Consols	9—15 June	Tls. 1.00
Shai. Malay "Puf" ...	25—29 June	Tls. 8%
Ayer Tawah	12—15 June	Tls. 1.00
Kroewoeks	18—21 June	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	11—15 June	Tls. 0.50

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
June	8	78 Tons
June	9	80 Tons
June	11	80 Tons
June	12	82 Tons

R. A. CURRY
Shanghai Stock Exchange
Tel. 450—3421.

At the Hotels

The following persons have registered at Bickerton's Hotel during the week: Dr. C. K. Roys, Tsinanfu; J. H. Blackstone, Nanking; Mrs. J. W. Chapman, Denver, Colo.; C. F. Koo, Peking.

The following persons have registered at tht Astor House Hotel during the week: R. R. Rosenburgh, Hongkong; A. F. Smith, Penange; F. S. C. Crow. Penang; C. M. Webb, Federated Malay States; H. R. Simpler, Soochcw; N. M. Graves, Changkiang; M. S. Carter, Peking; R. Stranze, A. P. Tucker, and C. M. Drake, Shanghai, Com. and Mrs. Hutton, Peking; H. B. Donaldson, Peking; Mr and Mrs. P. J. Blick, Petrograd; Wm. Normandie, Seoul; N. Callan, Shanghai; J. S. Hamiltion, F. A. Walters, U. S. A.; L. Foote, Shanghai; M. Fukushima, Kobe; T. Arima, Kobe; E. W. Adams, Kobe; H. G. Schadd, Amsterdam; A. E. Dinges, Amsterdam, T. U. C. Gorl, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Blackburn, U. S. A.; J. M. Blackburn, G. A. Dunlop, New York; J. T. Cruikshank, New York; A. J. Robinson and M. A. Huffman, New York; Mrs. O. H. Ritter and family, San Francisco, T. T. Malleson, New York; Mrs. Pendletion, Manila; Miss Jane Florida, Manila; Mrs. Margaret McAuley Manlia; Robert D. Pitt, Richmond, Va.; John A. Dixon, N. Carolina; P. L. Huffman, Fusan; Captain R. O. Demarest, W. J. Robbins, S. S. China; C James, S. S. China; A. V. Ham, Tsingtau; C. M. Caslin, Newchang; C. P. Gardner, Chingkiang; F. A. Beall, Soochow; R. L. Scythes, Toronto; John B. Chevalier, Nanking; W. L. Carney, Chefoo; D. G. W. Smith and Dr. A. H. Abraham, Toronto; Dr. G. W. Smith and Dr. A. H. Abraham, Toroto; C. H. Cruikshank, New York; Mr. and Mrs. L. Journall, New York; Mr. J. H. Scott, Hangkow.

The following persons have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: W. W. Ritchie, Nanking; P. A. Anderson, Ningpo; J. A. Craig; D. J. Zazersky; D. Macleod, L. Due, Kobe; Wm. P. Graham, New York; Y. Takuchi, A Yamaina, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Pratt and child. R. McKenzie, Shomonoseki; A. Remy, L. R. Temple, Maine; J. Thomson, Shanghai; L. J. S. Bogosoff, Japan; A. Abram, Anking; James C. Millard, Tientsin; S. H. Clark, T. Buckley, J. Collins, New York; F. W. Royen, Dairen; M. H. W. Bos Otten, Dairen; H. Wieringa, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. Guermier, Chingkiang; Mr. and Mrs. Brock and children, Hankow; Lewis Peck, A. E. Cherry, Peking; Mrs. D. M. McKay and Children, Hongkong; R. A. Vestey, London; A. Douglas, A. B. Glass, Hsuchowfu, H. Molden, New York; E. W. Adams, J. B. Parton, New York; Mrs. J. B. Patton, New York; Miss Ruth Maurice, New York; Sir Charles Elliot, Hongkong; J. W. Goodrick, Hongkong; Frank Rhea, Washington; D. C.; E. Wells, London; J. E. Trudell, Michigan; Harry George Nichols, Wuchang; P. S. Huffman, Unsan, Chosen; F. A. Cormona, San Francisco; M. J. Callahan; S. S. China; Jno. A. Dixon, N. Carolina; Robert D. Pitt, Richmond, Va, W. A. Cornell, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carney, Tsinanfu; H. A. Wese, S. S. China; L. D. Glover, Chingkiang; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Groves, Toledo, Chio; J. L. Hamilton, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bridge, Mr. Mintz, Dalny; H. C. Carney, Chefoo; C. H. Ford, Jr. New York; Jay F. Price, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gillaspie, Boston; Mrs. E. J. Harris and child, Hankow; Mrs. Schwarzenberg, San Francisco; G. T. Marsh, H. Frick, and A. T. Knoderer, San Francisco.

The following persons have registered at the Kalee Hotel: Mr. E. D. Alexander.—Mrs. Acton, Singapore; Mr. Max. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Boyling, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Baker, Mr. M. Beraha, Mr. M. F. Bongon, Mr. W. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Boulon and children, Mr. F. E. Bauer, Mr. W. M. Berman, Mr. James Butts, Dr. Botheke, Mr. M. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Cook, Mr. A. B. Campbell, Mr. C. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Cremer, and children, Capt. and Mrs. Carlson, Mr. Dithmer, Mr. R. L. Elmer, Mr. H. J. Fruin, Mr. Carl Fick, Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Fernbach and child, Mr. Fokkes, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. and child, Mr. James Gasgoyne, Mr. Hagon, Miss. von Hagodern, Mr. E. O. Hanson, Dr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. W. Herthel, Mr. J. A. S. Jenson, Capt. J. Johannessen, Mr. S. M. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Jordan, Capt. L. Japn, Mr. J. F. James, Mr. J. Jenson, Mr. M. Jolly, Mr. S. F. King, Miss. M. King, Mr. H. Kaelble, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Lethin, Mr. L. Levy, Mr. F. Ludwig, Mr. L. K. Little, Mr. G. D. Minor, Miss. E. Maegowan, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Manthee, Mr. J. J. Nurphy, Mr. and Mrs. Metzelthin, Mr. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. P. Memeekin, Mr. D. A. Morrison, Mr. D. Meran, Mrs. Robert Neal, Mr. E. G. Noff, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Norman, Mr. M. Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. J. Oesterblem, aud child, Mr. N. Preffer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pomerey, Mr. Pagh, Mr. and Mrs. N. Reys, Master N. T. Reys, Mr. Gee. T. Ramaay, Mr. M. Rothschild, Mr. C. Row, Mr. W. E. Row, Mr. and Mrs. T. Buelow von Ravons, Miss. Ravons, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rois, Mr. von Ruffin, Swatow; Mr. W. Shoy, Mr. E. Salveson, Mr. F. Segobarch, Mrs. G. D. Scott, Mrs. F. Seitz, Mr. and Mrs. Stott, Mr. Thee. Schumann, Mr. Vald Steensby, Mr. E. Suenson, Mr. J. C. Travess, R. A. Tigges, Mr. C. Tontong, Mr. W. Tuska, Mr. E. D. Whittacker, Mr. E. Wilke, Mr. and Mrs. O. Walter and children, Mr. G. O. Wootton, Mrs. R. Johnson, and child, Mr. J. R. Harvey, Miss. Lea Wainschtek, Mr. Frederick. P. Smith, Detroit, Mich; Mr. and Mrs. Robert, Detreit, Mich; Mr. H. B. Niles, Tientsin; Mr. W. Bokker, Rotterdam; Mr. T. Smith, Rotterdam; Mr. J. B. Shofts, Tientsin; Mr. Acheson, Peking; Mr. J. R. Green, Dr. Drexler, Mr. A. H. P. Jennings, Hankow; Mrs. McGarity, Hongkong; Mr. Geo. Treadwell, Mr. Verne Clair, Mr. Irving, D. Jewell, Boston; Dr. Razlag and children; Swatow, Mr. E. B. Rowe, New York City; Mr. L. E. Nantz, Chinking; Mr. M. Thanning, Denmark; Mr. M. Greenfield, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McDonald, New York City. P. S. Noon, Chicago; J. N. Noon, Manila; Mrs. Greenfield, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Rumford and child. L. C. Limpert.

(Continued from page 8)

forth. It is known as the provisional constitution, and was ratified by the then constituted authority, and sealed by the National Council. It was this constitution that gave the Republic a legal exisence. Without it there would have been no government, for it was the government itself and defined its form and powers. It was the constitution under and by virtue of which Yuan Shih Kai and Li Yuan-hung accepted the offices of President and Vice President, and which both took the oath to loyally support and execute. Without this provisional constitution there would be no government in China which could be legitimately recognized by a foreign nation, and until it is replaced by some other instrument of government the officials and people owe to it their loyalty and adherence. It is no less true that the Parliament elected under the provisional constitution is the only legal legislative body in China, and has the prerogative to exercise all parliamentary functions as provided by the constitution from which it derives its right to exist as a parliament. I am referring to a principle, and not to the competency or incompetency of the membership. Whether a parliament should be dissolved depends more or less on what it does for the welfare of the Republic. If any parliament should propose to unduly remain in session without results beneficial to the State it certainly ought to be dissolved, but the dissolution must be in accordance with the constitution, otherwise there will be a precedent full of danger. The dissolution of the parliament does not mean that there are to be no more parliaments in China. Another parliament can be elected as legally as the one dissolved, and which seems not to have excited any very wide confidence in its ability to enact beneficial laws, although it has had ample time for a fair trial. But it was nevertheless a parliament, called into existence by a written document, which the people have recognized as organic, and their safety demands that its provisions be observed, until amended or annulled by some other document of equal dignity and sanction.

I have pointed out how Li Yuan-hung became Vice President so that I may refer to the attempted usurpation of Yuan Shih Kai, and which is familiar history. This accomplished intriguer had long been a prominent figure in the politics of China, never hesitating to reach an end by any available means, and betraying a trust as readily as eating a bowl of rice. There was an unusual profession of sincerity and loyalty made by Yuan Shih Kai when he took the oath to support and execute the provisional constitution. He delivered an address eulogistic of George Washington and declaring that he had selected that great character for his model. Washington would not lie, but Yuan Shih Kai had hardly commenced to officiate as President ere he began to plot the destruction of the Republic. The parliament elected under the provisional constitution was ordered to leave Peking and the members left without any order as to their going. Then the provisional constitution contained too many restraints for a one man's government, and that was put aside for a document named the constitutional compact, and which dangerously enlarged the powers of the insidious plotter. And now the written opinions of foreigners, engaged and paid by the Republic, were obtained on the question of the better form of government for China, although the decision of those who were to be governed had already been made for a republican form. Thus the plotting continued until China escaped civil war by the death of the would be usurper.

The validity of Yuan Shih Kai's acts in dissolving parliament and tearing up the provisional constitution cannot be admitted from a legal point of view. The proof is too overwhelming to doubt, that the telegrams and messages sent to Peking from the provinces in favor of a monarchy, were the fraudulent expressions of approval. The logic of it all therefore, is that the operation of the provisional constitution was suspended and that upon the death of Yuan Shih Kai, it became again operative and Li Yuan-hung, being the Vice President, succeeded to the Presidency, and is now the legally qualified President of China. If he is not, who is so qualified and entitled to the recognition of foreign governments or by any person either in China or outside. Not only has Li Yuan-hung been duly inaugurated as President, but the parliament driven out of Peking by Yuan Shih Kai was revived and resumed its sessions, and all in accordance with the constitution.

But affairs have not moved smoothly since the executive and legislative branches resumed their respective functions. Apparently the cabinet aspired to rule, without responsibility, and more autocratically than the Manchus who did concede that the cabinet contemplated in their articles of concession would be responsible to parliament. The conciliatory attitude of the President was not responded to by the Premier of the cabinet in a like spirit, and, partly, in consequence, the workings of the government were not harmonious. And when, from a sense of obligation to the public interest, Premier Tuan was relieved of office, the military chiefs of

No advertising except that of reputable firms is accepted for publication in MILLARD'S REVIEW.

In case of misunderstandings resulting from statements made in advertisements subscribers will confer a favor by notifying MILLARD'S REVIEW at once.

Subscriptions to MILLARD'S REVIEW can be made with very little inconvenience by any of the following methods.

1.—Fill out the blank at the bottom of Page V in the back of this issue and send it to MILLARD'S REVIEW at 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

2.—Write a letter asking that the paper be sent to you, giving the name and address.

3.—Fill out one of the blanks that are provided at the office of the Shanghai Newspaper Stand in the Astor House, or on Nanking Road, or any book store in Shanghai and they will do the rest.

01-066

several of the provinces assembled at Tientsin, at the head of armed soldiers, and assumed to dictate to the regularly constituted authority of their country a form of government and the powers with which it must be invested. These provincial barons, with their armed retainers, ostensibly mean to overthrow civil government in China and in its place enthrone a military dictatorship. There was no interruption of orderly government, and the people were recovering from three revolutions, before these chiefs in uniform undertook to make a government. They are bold to disturb the public peace, but when the word Japan is pronounced anywhere in China they go home and lock their doors.

The statement is made and accented, that if China had not accepted the invitation of President Wilson to follow the attitude of America towards Germany she would not be in her present trouble. The answer is, that the invitation was not accepted. There was a partial acceptance when Chinese diplomacy intervened to the disgust of the allied nations. Had the course of America been followed there would certainly have been no trouble. China would then have allied herself with the strongest physical and financial nation in the world, or ever known to history. There is no rule of ethics taught by Confucius or any other sage which imposes a duty to safeguard one who falsifies his written promise and indifferently disappoints expectations logically excited by such promise.

At the coming conference of the allied powers the belief is entertained, that the first and main question will be to adjust the relations between nations so as to prevent any future wars. The area and population of China will doubtless be very carefully considered in connection with all the bearings of that question. It will be the aim of the conference to render ambitious aggression hopeless of success and to allow of no menace to peace by an inanimate national life. A menace to peace may be seen in the continual recurrence to reaction, so long, and, specially at present, characterising China. The immense and valuable undeveloped resources of China, without a seemingly permanent and efficient government, constitute a menace that invites the proper intervention to remove it. If there is any patriotism and love of order in China it is quite time for it to awake to a careful study of current history.

The policy of England, France and the United States does not permit that democratic government shall be overthrown or subordinated by a military autocracy whether represented by a William of Hohenzollern, or by a Chang Hsun of Hsuchowfu, or that military chieftains, with their standing body guards, shall longer be a characteristic of the times. China has treaty relations with many of the great powers of the world, but the relations cannot be preserved with reciprocal advantage without peaceful domestic conditions, and the duty is wholly upon China to preserve the orderly conditions which guarantee the effective and efficient working of the treaties. That is a national duty she owes to every nation with which treaty relations are sustained, and it is a duty that cannot be avoided. The yearly factional disputes and rivalries in the provinces will not be permitted so often to dislocate business, and the plea of non-intervention will not avail unless China can and will suppress them and maintain order herself. The issue presents itself seriously. The treaty powers cannot be expected to be considerate when China is inconsiderate and, by her own conduct, fatigues the patience of the business world.

Athletic Goods of Quality

Squires Bingham Co.

17A Nanking Road—Tel. 4770, Shanghai.

Parcels Post Rates and Regulations

From the United States to Shanghai, China and vice versa

Weight limit . 20 lbs.

Postage per lb. 12 cts.

Shanghai is in the Eighth Parcels Post Zone from any point in the United States and all U. S. postal regulations regarding C. O. D., Insurance, and Money Orders hold good here. The postage on an ordinary letter to Shanghai is 2 cents.

Packages intended for Shanghai or any other point in China should be securely wrapped in a strong box or parcel capable of withstanding at least 200 pounds pressure and the roughest kind of handling.

Magazines, Trade Papers and Catalogs intended for delivery in China should be securely wrapped and tied with a strong string. The address should of course be plainly written. Letters or packages for delivery to Chinese should always have the street address as well as the name of the city.

Under the regulations of the International Postal Agreement, the Parcels Post rate of 12 cents a pound, with a weight limit of 11 pounds applies from the United States to all the other principal ports in China with the exception of Manchuria.

01-067

New Books and Publications

Democracy and Education.

"Democracy and Education," by John Dewey. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1916.

ONE of the most embarrassed of the "sacred institutions" of democracy, is the public school system. Going through the routine of learning the three Rs has become one of the inalienable rights of every prospective citizen in liberal countries; on the other hand, the "cultural studies" of the Higher education may be accessible only to the elite. With the evolution of the intermediary public high school, these extreme wings had to be reconciled. Historically, the high school aped first one and then the other of the extremes until the gauntlet was thrown down before the whole polyglot educational fabric. The layman of to-day wants to know why a democratic country should support a system which is such a disjointed and inadequate preparation for "real life."

This seasoned critic looks at the boasted readjustment of the high school and the elementary school to modern life, with interested suspicion. Still vivid are the sensations of trying to masticate books of mathematics in the hope that they would serve as good allopathic medicine for his obtuse mind, or of a whole system of physics or chemistry "because the sciences should be taught in the schools;" but those vivid sensations seem to be his chief legacy from his undiagnosed treatment. Even if he has recently come from the halls of some collegiate institution—where "formal discipline" theories are usually most smugly even if quietly intrenched!—he may not know that the ferment of reconstruction is actually at work in present-day schools.

To the extent that he does see forces at work to reorganize our educational systems, he is confused by a babel of voices. An educator insists on more play in the schools, a business man on more hard work and a psychologist—"whoever he is!"—on catering to the child's "interests." Employers step forward to demand a rigidly trade or professional type of vocational training, labor unions urge a less specialized type, and educators another variety. Rarely does such a promising organization of employees, employers and educators as was recently brought together in England ever come to his attention—not to speak of the Massachusetts and Wisconsin types of vocational education. In the meantime business has sunk its fangs into school politics and threatened to disrupt our chief democratizing agency.

The layman and teacher who have comprehension enough to see this welter of issues all about them, may turn with a sense of relief to the recent book of Prof. John Dewey, "Democracy and Education." For this is the chaos into which he brings order. For years there had been an urgent need for a man of John Dewey's experience, insight and scientific training, "to state the ideas implied in a democratic society and to apply these ideas to the problems of the enterprise of education." And now that the task has been undertaken, we are grateful that it has been done by one who is recognized as a thinker among leaders and a leader among thinkers, one who is listened to whenever he speaks whether it be on the Interpretation of the Savage Mind or on the Schools of To-morrow, or whatever the subject.

The sweep of the book is tersely epitomized in his preface: "The philosophy stated in this book connects the growth of democracy with the development of the experimental method in the sciences, evolutionary ideas in the biological sciences, and the industrial reorganization, and is concerned to point out the changes in subject matter and method of education indicated by these developments." The treament is not conventional or traditional. It has a logic of its own: and to one scanning the summaries after a reading of the book, it seems an inevitable logic. It begins with the historical function of both formal and incidental education in preserving unity and continuity in the life-existence of every group. The method and content of the formal transmission of experience varies with the customs, ideals and characteristics of any people or group. In a democratic group the larger liberty and responsibility accorded the individual makes it necessary that the immature of every generation be made capable of meeting their greater democratic privileges and responsibilities, by the educational process. From this point of view Professor Dewey analizes critically the subject matter, materials and methods which should comprise the education in the public school system of a modern democracy.

In a few experiment and model Schools of To-morrow, the principles he outlines are coming to their own. But for the most part our education is water-logged by artificial dualisms rooted in the class distinctions of our partial democracy and in the philosophies built up to bulwark those distinctions. Endless confusion has been generated in educational theory and practice by thrusting into artificial, non-psychological and unscientific contrast such emphases as leisure or play and labor or work, association or socialism and the individual or individualism, intellectual activity and practical activity, vocation and culture. Flinging the elaborately wrought cloak of custom and prestige off of these exaggerated emphases, John Dewey lays bare the fundamental nature of each antithesis and indicates how its alternatives are reconciled within the adequate educational aim at which he has previously arrived. Again this point of view brings into a new perspective and into new relatoniships each detailed subject and method employed in the schools.

Illuminating summaries on the administration of particular aspects of the curriculum and life of the school, take the place of minute and profuse analyses. He does not minimize the necessity for such analyses. The scrutiny of extended psychological experiments on methods of teaching handwriting or arithmetic are issuing in far-reaching reforms without any doubt. Professor Thorndike and his followers who are in the forefront of this experimental-psychology movement have a message for educationalists which might well supplement Professor Dewey's work. It should be said, however, that while Professor Dewey does not at all overlook the value of the experimentalist wing of educators, his own survey does not require the exhibition of this material.

To his own discussion of curriculum and practical methods of education he brings the experience of a pioneer in educational demonstration. To the discussion of how the experience and the interests of an individual should determine the method of teaching, he brings the acumen of a psychologist. To his discussion of the

democracy for education, he brings the sanity of a statesman and the vision of a seer. To his discussion of untenable theories of knowledge and of the process of moral development, which befog the actual issues of educational theory, he brings the training of a philosopher.

Democracy and Education is not a book for one's careless leisure. Its message is not so simple as the classical revolutionary appeal of Rousseau's Emile or of Spencer's Education. As Professor Dewey modestly says with reference to its subtitle, The Philosophy of Education, "it is only an explicit formulation of the problem of the formation of right mental and moral habitudes in respect to the difficulties of contemporary social life"! For most contemporary leaders of education his conclusions will be mile-posts for a long time to come; for all of us he has demonstrated that "the reconstruction of philosophy, of education, and of social ideals and methods go hand in hand".

M. L. P.

Contemporary Politics in the Far East, by Stanley K. Hornbeck, New York: D. Appleton & Co. Mex. $6.00.

Mr. Hornbeck's wealth of information and judicial, temperate attitude make a volume for which American readers should be grateful. Dealing almost entirely with political problems, situations and tendencies in Japan and China, it is unique also among the multitude of serious and worth-while books that have described and discussed those countries in every other phase of their life. The author, who is now a member of the Faculty of political science, in the University of Wisconsin, has, during the last seven years, lived, traveled, and studied for five years in the Far East, holding also professorial positions in Chinese colleges. His volume is, distinctively, a book of facts which present, as nearly without color from the author's personal opinion as, perhaps, is humanly possible, historical resumes which give the reader a background of racial and national development for present conditions. An exposition of present day relations between Japan, China, and the United States; discussion of the relations during the recent past and the present between Japan and Germany, Japan and China, and of Japan's Monroe Doctrine for Asia, is of particular interest. The chapter on China and the United States makes a brief survey of America's policies toward China as a nation and toward the question of Chinese immigration, sets forth China's need of our helpful and practical interest, and makes an earnest plea that the country should enter upon and announce a definite policy, toward that nation. In half a dozen or more appendices are presented a number of documents, Chinese and Japanese, of political consequence. Among them are the text of Japan's demands upon China two years ago, of treaty clauses concerning the open door, messages of President Yuan Shih-kai, and other matters.

The Legend of Laichow, by Annie B. Gay Gaston. New York and London: Fleming H. Revell Company, Mex. $1. 25.

The Legend of Laichow was first written by Miss Gaston in prose and later published in metrical form. It is a legend of the province of Shantung and illustrates the story of Christ's giving his life as a ransom for His people. Miss Gaston is a medical missionary in Shantung. The book has had an extensive sale in the United States and is now in its second edition. The profits from the sale of the book go toward the support of the Kathleen Mallory hospital for women and children at Laichow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO INQUIRIES ON

"Progressive Movements in Education"

POPULAR Selected Treatments by Specialists

TECHNICAL Discussions on the Administration of Education, and on Methods of Teaching

Up to date School & Public Libraries

Newest Texts and Reference Works

Eduational Department

Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

30 North Szechuen Road, ... Shanghai

RATE:—Gold, plus shipping cost, at current rate of exchange, on orders for importation.

"There is no work in English giving the student such a sketch of pre-Manchu times as will enable him to grasp the singular continuity of Chinese political and social life"..... and the present Revolution. Ask for

GOWEN'S

"OUTLINE HISTORY OF CHINA"

Now Ready $5.00

Also attracting wide interest is Hornbeck's "CONTEMPORARY POLITICS IN THE FAR EAST," $6.00. These recent books are of special interest in the present crisis.

Prompt attention given to orders by Phone: 4648.

THE CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

26 Canton Road, Shanghai

Branch of Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co. & D. Appleton & Co. New York

01-069

Begin with the Very First Issues!

Carefully read this Copy of MILLARD'S REVIEW. Note its compact form and modern typographical appearance. They represent the last word in Journals of this character.

Foreign firms and individuals in China can do a great deal for themselves and for China by subscribing for the paper to be sent to connections in other parts of the world.

For the convenience of subscribers desiring to keep a file of the magazine for reference, MILLARD'S REVIEW will supply for a small charge a convenient binder, so that each quarter's issue may be kept in convenient form.

The subscription price is, yearly, fifty-two issues, Mex. Ten dollars in advance, postage included, in China and the Far East. In the United States Five dollars, U. S. currency. Remittance from other countries can be made by international money order.

Fill out the blank below TO-DAY and the magazine will be mailed to you at once.

MILLARD'S REVIEW
113 AVENUE EDWARD VII
SHANGHAI.

Date _____ 1917.

Please send me MILLARD'S REVIEW. I will remit the subscription price upon receipt of the first issue.

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

01-070

SERVICE

You have read of it. We have rendered it throughout the world; radiated it from our offices in

NEW YORK	**LONDON**	**PARIS**	**PETROGRAD**
ROME	**TOKYO**	**MADRID**	**LISBON**
VALPARAISO	**CAPETOWN**	**HAVANA**	**VLADIVOSTOK**

And now we are established in China.

A contributing factor toward our representing the undermentioned manufacturers is their preparedness to support our Service ideals.

Toch Brothers	Waterproofing Compositions	American Hoist & Derrick Co.	Hoisting Machinery
Sun Oil Company	Lubricating Oils	Buffalo Foundry & Machine Co.	Chemical Apparatus
Collins & Company	Edge Tools	American Splint Corp.	Match Making Machinery
Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro.	Watches	Miller, Du Brul & Peters	Cigarette & Tobacco Mach'y
Rathbone, Sard & Co.	Stoves	Swedish-American Telephone Co.	Telephones
Wood Shovel & Tool Co.	Shovels, Spades, etc.	Bowers Rubber Works	Rubber Belting & Packing
Chess & Wymond,	Shooks & Staves	Gorham Engineering Co.	Internal Combustion Engines
Griswold Manufacturing Co.	Hollow Ware	G. M. Parks Company	Piping Engineers
A. O. Smith Company	Smith Wheels & Flyers	Hill Pump Company	Pumping Machinery
Victor Talking Machine Co.	Talking Machines	American Smelting & Refining Co.	Metals
New Home Sewing Machine Co.	Sewing Machines	Asbestos Protected Metal Co.	Roofing
Miehle Printing Press & Mfg. Co.	Automatic & Color Presses	Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.	Conveyors
Whitin Machine Works	Cotton Machinery	Ames Iron Works	Boilers
The H. Brinton Company	Knitting Machinery	Waterloo Cement Mach'y Corp.	Cement Machinery
Lanston Monotype Corp., Ltd.	Type Casting Machinery	Denver Rock Drill Mfg Co.	Drilling Machinery

Other principals whom we represent will be brought to your later attention. Our connections give us unusual facilities in the handling of all sundries, metals and chemicals.

Gaston, Williams and Wigmore
Far Eastern Division, Inc.

IMPORTERS ENGINEERS EXPORTERS CONTRACTORS

4, THE BUND **SHANGHAI**

Business firms and agencies in Shanghai and other parts of China can do a great deal in the promotion of better relations between China and the rest of the world by sending a subscription for MILLARD'S REVIEW to their home offices in America or Europe.

When you tell your dealer or merchant that you saw his advertisement in MILLARD'S REVIEW, it "identifies" you.

01-071

C. C. BELKNAP GLASS Co., Seattle

Kawneer Metal Store Fronts

An Attractive Store Front Will Increase Your Sales!

Does your store front represent truthfully the standard of your business and the value of your property?

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. have with them a specialist in modern metal store front construction, who will be pleased to consult with you concerning a *suitable* store front for your business.

The Wing On Department Store has purchased a complete bronze store front, specified by Palmer and Turner, Architects.

The Shun Pao has purchased a complete copper store front, specified by G. F. Ashley, Architect for the China Realty Co.

Glass

Plate Glass, Mirrors, Window Glass, Wire Glass—Glass of Every Description

QUOTATIONS FIRM, C. I. F. and C., INCLUDING WAR RISK. PROMPT DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Shanghai—Branches Throughout China.

01-072

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類
大正六年六月九日
第三種郵便物認可

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai

4—5, Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Telephone 778 Private Exchange . . . . . Cable Address=DANICA

TIENTSIN, PEKING, KALGAN, HARBIN, TSINAN, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, VLADIVOSTOCK

ENGINEERING

Power plant, Electrical, Railway, Mining, Textile, Mill machinery and supplies. Marine and stationary oil engines. Concrete engineering. Electric commercial and pleasure vehicles. Engineering instruments and materials.

IMPORTS

Piece goods, Metals, Building materials, Paints, Glass, Hardware, Roofing, Drugs and chemicals, Toilet supplies, and General imports.

EXPORTS

Native produce and manufactures.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. AGENTS IN NORTH CHINA.